TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 20-10 (68-50). Tomorrow: fair. Yesterday's temp. 20-10 (68-50). LONDON: Variable, showers. Temp. 15-9 (61-48). Tomorrow: warm, showers. Yesterday's temp. 20-7 (68-45). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Rain. Temp. 14-8 (57-46). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 6—1 (43-30). Yesterday's temp. 7-3 (45-37).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	13 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
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Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
Israel	I.S 1.70	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,578 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1974 Established 1887

Recession Warning Given UN By Jobert

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 10 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert warned today that the world's current industrial slowdown could easily develop into a recession and cause a global crisis.

In an address to the General Assembly on the opening day of its political debate on economic problems, he disclosed that France's trade balance this year is expected to show a deficit of $4 billion and $5 billion.

Mr. Jobert urged delegates not to allow their view of the situation to be obscured by the fourfold increase in oil prices, which he said is only one sign of a more general crisis in international economic relations that has long been in the making.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, speaking after Mr. Jobert, defended oil-price rises and blamed the industrialized nations' "overconsumption and gadgetization" for their economic difficulties.

"It is clearly inexcusable to impute the worsening of inflation to the rise in oil prices," he told the assembly.

He advocated nationalization of the natural resources of developing lands, extension to other commodities of the control machinery effectively demonstrated by the Organization of Petroleum exporting Countries, and cancellation of the international debts of many poorer states.

Mr. Boumedienne, who will confer in Washington tomorrow with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, criticized the concept of the Washington energy conference called by Mr. Nixon in February.

It was "more in the nature of a preliminary to a confrontation than the reflection of a desire for international cooperation," he said.

[West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel challenged the newly rich oil countries and the Socialist bloc to join the wealthy industrial nations in sharing the burden of global assistance, other wire services reported.

[Mr. Scheel told the assembly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

MICHIGAN WELCOME—President Nixon and Republican congressional candidate James Sparling jr. are greeted by band as Mr. Nixon arrives to campaign for Mr. Sparling.

Angered at Delay of Tapes

Republicans on House Panel See Nixon Risking Subpoena

WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT).—Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee said today the White House is risking a subpoena for tapes of presidential conversations by delaying a response to the committee's request for them.

The White House, given a deadline of yesterday, April 9, to say whether it would deliver the tapes, said yesterday it would provide "additional materials" some time after the Easter congressional recess, April 12-22.

The reply angered committee members of both parties, who met in separate caucuses in advance of a committee meeting tomorrow at which the possibility of issuing a subpoena will be discussed.

"It looks like the committee will issue a subpoena if the White House does not yield," said Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill.

He and three other Republicans said they would support a vote for a subpoena if the White House has not changed its position by tomorrow.

One of them, Rep. Tom Railsback, R-Ill., said committee Republicans were "trying to work something out" that would avoid the constitutional crisis that could result from a subpoena of President Nixon.

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., declined to comment, other than to say there was an exchange of views, with no attempt to reach a Democratic party position.

James St. Clair, who is in charge of President Nixon's defense against impeachment, sent a letter to the committee. He said the White House still was reviewing the request for the taped talks—42 in all—between Mr. Nixon and his chief aides about the time the Watergate cover-up was becoming known last year.

"We expect that the review can be completed by the end of the Easter recess and that the additional materials furnished at that time will permit the committee to complete its inquiry promptly," he said.

Mr. St. Clair's letter, addressed to John Doar, special counsel to the committee, contained no pledge to provide all the materials that the committee has sought. Instead, it implied that the White House would decide which of the tapes it considered relevant and release only those.

Mr. Doar said yesterday that he was prepared to start presenting evidence gathered by the staff to the committee May 7. The committee has received 19 tapes and over 700 documents from the White House and also has been given grand jury evidence relating to Mr. Nixon's alleged role in the Watergate cover-up.

When the committee first sought the tapes, the White House counterattacked by accusing the investigators of engaging in a fishing expedition. Mr. Nixon himself spoke contemptuously about Mr. Doar trying to drive "a U-Haul trailer" up to the Executive Mansion and haul away its files.

Extensive Negotiations

Since then, there have been extensive negotiations between Mr. Doar and Mr. St. Clair, accompanied by continuing White House demands that the committee hurry—such as the suggestion by Ronald Ziegler, the presidential press secretary, that the committee and its staff work more nights

Finally, on April 4, Mr. Doar wrote to Mr. St. Clair that "we request a reply by Tuesday, April 9, at the latest, with respect to whether or not the conversations will be delivered."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, senior Republican on the committee, said of the White House reply "I am not satisfied with the response."

He added, "I think it was offensive to the House, I'm sorry to say."

House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said that, in light of the White House request for more time on turning over the tapes, he wants no more complaints that the committee was dragging its feet.

"This delay must be charged to the administration, the White House," Rep. Albert told newsmen.

Rep. Albert also repeated that he believed that if the tapes were subpoenaed and still not turned over, this would be in contempt of Congress and an impeachable offense.

Nixon Draws Warm Crowds In Michigan

SANDUSKY, Mich., April 10 (AP).—Buoyed by generally friendly crowds, President Nixon barnstormed through a heavily Republican, predominantly rural section of Michigan today.

In what some saw as a daring political gamble, Mr. Nixon visited Michigan's 8th Congressional District, about 100 miles north of Detroit, to campaign for Republican candidate James Sparling, who will oppose Democrat Robert Traxler in a special House race next Tuesday.

Everywhere that Mr. Nixon's motorcade went on its 57-mile trip, he was greeted by cheering crowds that outnumbered and outshouted protesters calling for his impeachment. But there were demonstrators at every stop, particularly in Sandusky. They waved placards with such legends as "Impeach the Thief," "Nixon Coddles Criminals" and "Jail to the Thief."

Mr. Sparling, who invited Mr. Nixon at a time when few Republican politicians are seeking his campaign assistance, carefully avoided words of either praise or censure in introducing the President to largely friendly, even enthusiastic crowds in the small towns and hamlets along the way.

Addressing the Issues

Before the motorcade took off, the GOP candidate told a reporter, "Nixon is not here as a campaigner. He's here to address himself to the issues."

The visit is considered a major political gamble by Mr. Nixon. If Mr. Sparling should win, the President would receive much of the credit for reversing an unfavorable situation. But if Mr. Sparling should lose after Mr. Nixon's appearance, the result would be interpreted as a direct repudiation of the President.

Opinion polls here have shown a strong reaction against Mr. Nixon and Watergate. Since the polls were taken, Mr. Traxler has placed heavy emphasis on the President's tax troubles.

If Mr. Nixon was not campaigning, he gave a creditable imitation of it, telling voters at every opportunity that Mr. Sparling, if elected to the House, would be the servant neither of big business nor big labor, an officeholder "who will not be a bottleneck, who will not be a no-man, who will not be a rubber stamp, but will work for you."

Mr. Nixon avoided the 8th District's industrial centers, Saginaw and Bay City, but addressed even his rural audiences about a need to help the sagging auto industry

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

New Elections Likely

Mrs. Meir Tells Cabinet Rift Forces Her to Quit

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 10 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir announced her resignation tonight, bringing down her month-old coalition government and making national elections likely within the next several months.

The 75-year-old premier said that she was resigning because deep divisions within her Labor party had made it impossible to continue. The party had reached an impasse in recent days over the issue of assigning political responsibility for Israel's military shortcomings at the outset of the October war.

Her announcement came as a surprise, but party leaders and fellow cabinet ministers said later that they accepted it as genuine and final. Mrs. Meir had also threatened last month to step down but was persuaded to stay on and head the new government that was sworn in a month ago today.

Mrs. Meir has been premier five years.

Caretaker Basis

Under Israeli law, Mrs. Meir and the members of the present cabinet will continue in office on a caretaker basis until a new government is formed. Tomorrow Mrs. Meir is expected to go to President Ephraim Katzir to inform him formally of her decision.

In theory the President could invite the right-wing opposition, the Likud, to attempt to form a government prior to new elections. This is unlikely, however, since the Likud lacks the parliamentary strength to build a successful coalition.

Despite its caretaker status, the Meir government is expected to continue the indirect negotiations with Syria toward a disengagement-of-forces agreement, talks that have begun under American auspices. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to visit Jerusalem and Damascus later this month to expedite the exchange of views.

Information Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview tonight that he saw no reason why the talks with Syria could not go forward. "The business of the government will continue as usual until there is a new government," he said.

Political sources said that it could take anywhere from three to five months to stage new elections and complete the formation of a new government.

Mrs. Meir made her announcement with no warning and a minimum of fanfare at a closed meeting of the Labor party delegation to parliament in the Knesset building in Jerusalem.

• Golan Heights shelling in 30th day. Page 2.

The meeting had deadlocked over whether Defense Minister Moshe Dayan should accept parliamentary responsibility for the prewar errors and resign or whether, as Gen. Dayan's supporters contended, the entire government shared a collective responsibility for what had happened.

Mrs. Meir made the argument academic with her brief announcement, which she delivered in a soft but firm voice.

Participants in the closed-door

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.

EXIT—Premier Golda Meir leaving cabinet meeting last night after announcing resignation. Bodyguard follows.

Mitterrand Says He Will Win, Asserts Gaullism Has No Heir

PARIS, April 10 (UPI).—Nothing will be the same again in France now that President Georges Pompidou is dead, François Mitterrand, the Communist-Socialist bloc's presidential candidate, said today in a Paris newspaper interview.

Balloting to choose a successor to Mr. Pompidou, who died April 2 of bone cancer, will take place May 5.

Mr. Mitterrand said that he expects to win.

"There is no heir to Gaullism. Georges Pompidou's death has ended the lineage," said Mr. Mitterrand, the 57-year-old secretary-general of the Socialist party and the lone candidate of the left.

"It's finished. Nothing will be the same again," Mr. Mitterrand said in an interview with France-Soir.

Mr. Mitterrand also emphasized that he was a "convinced European" and that France would pursue its Common Market role if he became president.

The Socialist leader said he favored a Common Market that was "open, independent and socialist."

He added: "I have made it clear that France must play an active role in Brussels, where a nine-member European community is being organized. I am a convinced European."

Mr. Mitterrand, a World War II Resistance hero, said that the ruling Gaullists are so badly split that the left stands a good chance of winning the vacant presidency.

"For the first time, victory is possible," Mr. Mitterrand said. "The whole country has this feeling and this expectation is speeding things up."

Mr. Mitterrand is facing two major Gaullist candidates—Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 59, a former prime minister, and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48.

Jean Lecanuet, co-leader of the Reformist group, tonight announced that his Democratic Center party would support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing because, he said, "The Union of the Left is a menace and the majority is split."

Liberal Gaullist Edgar Faure today formally withdrew his candidacy. His withdrawal was tentatively announced yesterday.

Gaullist party tacticians have expressed fears that a proliferation of Gaullist candidates will split the vote and give Mr. Mitterrand the 50.1 percent he needs for a victory. If no candidate gets this percentage May 5, the two leading candidates will go into a runoff May 19.

Iraqi Claims U.S. Supplies Arms To Rebel Kurds

BEIRUT, April 10 (UPI).—Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein was quoted today as having accused the United States of giving large amounts of weapons to Kurdish tribesmen defying the Baghdad government from their stronghold in the mountains of northern Iraq.

The Beirut newspaper An Nahar said that Mr. Hussein referred to "huge American aid" being sent to Kurdish rebel leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani "through Iran."

"This is a matter which is not surprising to us and we are confident that those who sell themselves to the foreigner will be disappointed," An Nahar quoted Mr. Hussein as saying.

Military Still Quiet

BEIRUT, April 10 (AP).—Mr. Hussein, generally considered the strongman of Iraq's Socialist Ba'ath party regime, said that the 95,000-man Iraqi Army has not yet begun operations against the estimated 20,000-man army led by Gen. Barzani.

"But we shall not remain silent too long. We are determined to put down their mutiny by force, if political methods fail to end their disorders," Mr. Hussein warned.

U.S. Denies Report

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—The State Department denied today that the United States was providing military assistance to Kurdish tribesmen. A spokesman said, "This is not true."

U.K. Backs Hess Release

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—The Labor government has backed the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison on humanitarian grounds. Hitler's former deputy, who will be 80 on April 26, has been the sole prisoner in the jail in West Berlin since 1966. The previous Conservative government had also urged Hess's release.

EEC Feeling Better About Butter, for Now

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP).—The Common Market's famous butter mountain has been reduced, EEC officials said today.

The amount of surplus butter in the Common Market's refrigerated stocks has dropped from 300,000 tons a year ago to just under 100,000 tons.

Officials cautioned, however, that the present amount—equivalent to less than one month's consumption in the nine-nation EEC—could rise again as butter production increases during the spring and summer.

The butter mountain has been an embarrassment to the Common Market since last year when 200,000 tons were sold cheaply to the Soviet Union.

Under EEC rules, the market is obliged to buy up at fixed prices all the butter beyond what housewives will take.

By Army During 1971 War

Pakistan Apologizes to Dacca for Violence

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 10 (NYT).—Pakistan apologized today for its army's violence in what is now Bangladesh during the 1971 war with India.

Also officially announced tonight was the decision by Bangladesh to drop the proposed trials of 195 Pakistanis for war crimes. The muted apology by Pakistan and the gesture by Bangladesh were disclosed with the release of the agreement, signed last night, by the foreign ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The delicate, face-saving compromise was worked out after five days of negotiations among the three nations. Essentially, Pakistan and Bangladesh gained what they wanted: Pakistan will receive all of its prisoners held in captivity since the war, including the 195 men whom Bangladesh wanted to place on trial for murder and rape. Bangladesh, which agreed to drop the trials, earned a public apology—a veiled acknowledgment by Pakistan that some of its troops had been recklessly violent.

The agreement was made public simultaneously tonight in New Delhi, Dacca and Islamabad. It was signed by the foreign ministers who conducted the talks: Swaran Singh of India, Kamal Hussain of Bangladesh and Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan.

The tone of the agreement was conciliatory. It noted that the Pakistani government "condemned and deeply regretted any crimes that may have been committed."

'Forgive and Forget'

It said that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan had "appealed to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past in order to promote reconciliation.

"Similarly, the prime minister of Bangladesh [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman] had declared with regard to the atrocities and destruction committed in Bangladesh in 1971, that he wanted the people to forget the past and to make a fresh start."

The signing of the agreement means that all of the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war will return home within the next few months. The prisoner issue—and the threatened war crimes trial—were a vivid and constant reminder on the subcontinent of the 1971 India-Pakistan war that resulted in the loss of Pakistan's eastern wing and the creation of Bangladesh.

The most tenuous postwar problem, which remains unsolved, involves the Bihari minority in Bangladesh. Pakistan had said privately it would accept only 140,000 of the 500,000 Biharis who want to emigrate, but under the agreement signed last night, it indicated more would be accepted. Pakistan must provide a reason why an emigration application is rejected and this move, sources here said, would effectively mean an increase in the number of Biharis admitted to Pakistan.

After Opposition Blocks 2 Bills

Whitlam Forced Into Calling General Election in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, April 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today was prodded into calling a general election after the opposition took the unprecedented step of blocking two routine money bills in the Senate.

Speculation on the date of the election centered on May 18, when previously scheduled Senate elections would have been held.

The money bills, which give the government funds to continue to the end of the financial year, had never been rejected. Mr. Whitlam had said that he would call new elections if the bills were rejected.

Minister's Assurance

Evidence that the opposition move was just a gambit to force Mr. Whitlam to call the elections came just two hours after he announced that he would dissolve Parliament—the Senate passed the bills.

The bills passed smoothly after an assurance from Foreign Minister Don Willessee that an election date would be announced once they had been approved.

Thus Mr. Whitlam goes into general elections after his Labor party had just 16 months in office following 23 years in opposition.

Opinion polls have indicated that his government has lost popularity since it came to power. But the polls also show that Mr. Whitlam gets a 10 percent higher esteem rating than Liberal party leader Bill Snedden, who replaced former Prime Minister William McMahon.

The political maneuvering that came to a head today began when Mr. Whitlam saw an opportunity to wrest control of the Senate from three opposition parties by offering Sen. William Gair, a long-time political foe, the ambassadorship to the Irish Republic.

The opposition saw through the stratagem to get Labor an extra seat in the May 18 elections and decided to force Mr. Whitlam's hand by opposing the money bills.

60 Seats In Senate

Labor held 26 seats in the 60-seat Senate. The Liberals had 20, the Country party five, the Democratic Labor party four, independents four and there was one vacant seat.

Labor had 67 seats in the 125-member House of Representatives, the Liberals 38 and the Country party 20.

The creation of two new seats in the House should favor Labor, giving them an expected strength of 69 in a House of 127.

The Liberal-Country party alliance therefore would have to gain six seats to win back power.

Both houses will wind up business tomorrow.

Soviet Request Rejected

CANBERRA, April 10 (AP).—The government today rejected a Soviet request to establish a joint scientific space observation station in Australia.

The United States opposed the Soviet request, contending that the Russians could use the station to monitor U.S. space tracking stations and other bases in Australia.

Associated Press.

SATISFACTION—Foreign Ministers Kamal Hussain, left, of Bangladesh; Swaran Singh of India, and Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan after the signing on Tuesday of accord opening the way to normal relations. They met in New Delhi.

17 Nations Below Sahara Affected

African Drought Is Spreading, Harm 'Almost Unmanageable'

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP).—Slowly but inexorably, the drought in Africa is spreading to more and more countries.

Early signs of possible disaster are appearing in Kenya and Tanzania. But drought conditions are also being reported in portions of many other countries, including the Sudan in East Africa, the Central African Republic, and Gambia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ghana and Guinea in West Africa. These nations have so far largely escaped international attention involving the drought.

Most of these countries have refused offers of help and are struggling with the problem on their own. But some, such as Ghana and the Central African Republic, have requested aid from the United States, if only to determine the drought's effects and preliminary steps that should be taken.

State Department relief officials are no longer certain in some cases whether the problem is drought or a general deterioration in the capacity of the countries to produce enough food. But a feeling is apparent among many of them that "the consequences of the drought are becoming almost unmanageable," as one official put it.

"The same kind of process is unfolding throughout the continent," he added.

At least 17 of the 39 countries and territories south of the Sahara now are affected by the drought. Most of these countries are in the savannah grassland belt stretching across the continent just below the desert. Only in five of them, however, has the drought really become a disaster—Mali, Niger, Chad, Mauritania and Ethiopia.

Reports now reaching the State Department from West, Central and East Africa tell of low rainfall in the forest area south of the savannah belt. They also tell of declining crops of cotton, peanuts, cocoa, coffee and grains, of soaring prices for staple foods, of ebbing rivers and underground water tables and of migrations of nomads and peasants in search of food and water.

As many as 15 million people in the 17 countries may be in need of assistance to avoid famine and economic disaster.

In effect, many African countries that had been barely holding their own in the battle to develop (a growth rate of 3 percent or less) are becoming "disaster prone," as one top official of the U.S. Agency for International Development expressed it.

The only bright spot for these afflicted African countries, many of which are among the world's poorest, is that the prices of raw materials and important export crops such as coffee and cotton are very high now, partly because of growing shortages resulting from the drought.

Kenya appears hardest hit and nearest disaster. About 70 percent of the entire country, the home of an estimated two million people, is affected, particularly in the northeast and eastern regions.

There are no reports of deaths among humans, but cattle losses are put at 250,000.

In neighboring Tanzania, government officials now talk of a "food crisis" and news reports from the capital of Dar es Salaam say the country's coffee and grain crops have dropped precipitously.

Other reports on drought conditions in countries not previously affected include the following:

• In the Sudan, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization's "early warning system" is reporting serious shortages of food in Kordofan and Darfur Provinces in the country's center, due largely to distribution problems. About 50,000 persons reportedly are receiving relief in the southwestern province of Bahrel Ghazal.

Cotton Crops Suffer

• In the Central African Republic, the Oubangui River on the border with Zaire is extremely low, the country's cotton crops are suffering and the thinly populated eastern and northern portions of the country are affected.

• In Ghana, the country's main export crop, cocoa, is declining because of the drought, but the increase in world prices has helped compensate for the drop. There is a beef shortage in the capital, Accra, and prices of basic foods are soaring.

The Ghanaian government has asked the State Department to help assess the extent of the drought and its possible consequences for the economy.

• In Nigeria, the world's largest exporter of peanuts in normal times, the crop has dropped from 800,000 tons to an expected 300,000 tons this year because of prolonged drought in the northern third of the country. All exports of peanuts have stopped.

Letter Causes Alert At Airport in Rome

ROME, April 10 (AP).—Fiumicino Airport was put on alert for about half an hour today after a letter was received demanding $40,000 and threatening "serious reprisal against an Italian plane," airport police reported.

They said that the alert was called off after 30 minutes. Authorities recalled to Munich an Alitalia flight that had taken off for Rome 20 minutes earlier. After a check, the plane took off again.

Shelling Goes Into 30th Day In Golan Area

DAMASCUS, April 10 (UPI).—Syrian and Israeli troops exchanged artillery fire on the Golan Heights front today for the 30th consecutive day.

The government newspaper, Al Thawra, said that the fighting "may get worse" unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territory.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman reported no Israeli casualties today.

Syrian guns pounded the southern area of the enclave captured by Israeli forces in the October war and the Tel Fares region, west of the 1967 cease-fire line on the settled area of the heights, the Israeli command said.

"There's nothing unusual going on," the Israeli spokesman said. "It's the same."

An official Syrian statement distributed by the Syrian news agency, Sana, said that some Israeli shells landed within "tens of meters" of a UN commander inspecting the situation behind the Syrian lines.

"The battles on the Golan Heights may get worse," the government newspaper said.

It said that this would depend on whether Israel moved toward implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

Meanwhile a diplomatic squabble between Syria and Lebanon over two Israeli pilots who parachuted from their disabled Diane into Lebanon Monday appeared to be on the way to a settlement.

An official Syrian statement issued last night castigated the Lebanese authorities for not agreeing to hand the pilots over to Syria under a 1950 defense agreement.

But Lebanese Defense Minister Nasri Maalouf stuck by his earlier statement that under international law, Lebanon should hold the pilots until "after the end of military operations."

Tony Franjieh, Lebanon's Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and son of President Suleiman Franjieh, drove to Damascus today to attend a communications conference. Beirut's news agency said that the government had asked him to explain the Lebanese stand to Syrian officials.

Associated Press.

UN CONFERENCE—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, left; UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Liberian President William Tolbert get together for dinner Tuesday after opening of a General Assembly session about raw materials and development.

New Elections Likely

Mrs. Meir Informs Cabinet That Rift Forces Her to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting quoted her as saying that she felt she no longer commanded sufficient support within the divided party to continue.

"This is an inevitable step for me," she reportedly said. "This is a burden I no longer want to bear. Don't ask me to change my mind. This is final."

The premier added that she regretted that, under the law, her resignation forced the resignation of all the ministers. Under the circumstances, she was quoted as saying, there seemed to be no alternative but new elections.

'That's Enough'

Mrs. Meir then left the caucus room. She declined to speak to reporters waiting outside. "That's enough," she said, raising her right hand slightly to forestall any questions.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir told reporters that he was sure that there would have to be new elections, although he couldn't predict when. Asked if he would be a candidate for premier, he smiled and said, "No, definitely not."

Assuming new elections are held, it is difficult to predict who will head the Labor party list and whether, in fact, the different factions that make up the party will remain united during an election campaign. It seems possible, for instance, that Gen. Dayan and his supporters may leave the party and run either with the opposition or on a separate list of their own.

Police Minister Shlomo Hillel said tonight that he expected a "whole new alignment of political forces in Israel. I can't predict how things will develop," he said, "but if the party couldn't hold together on this issue, I doubt it will during an election campaign."

Power Struggle Seen

Mrs. Meir's move seems certain to set off a major power struggle within the party. Deputy Premier Yigal Allon probably will assert a claim to the leadership on behalf of the more liberal elements. Others may unite around Yosef Almogi, a former minister of labor who was elected mayor of Haifa in the Dec. 31 elections. Another, more remote, candidate for party leadership may be Yitzhak Rabin, the former chief of staff and ambassador to the United States, who succeeded Mr. Almogi as minister of labor.

The Labor party consists of three separate factions that united in 1968. They are the Mapai faction, which Mrs. Meir has headed, Achdut Haavoda, which Mr. Allon heads, and Rafi, which supports Gen. Dayan. In the dispute over the political responsibility for the war, a majority of the Mapai and Achdut Haavoda members were in favor of ousting Gen. Dayan from the cabinet, or at least removing him from the Defense Ministry.

Gen. Dayan refused to resign voluntarily, however, thereby bringing the crisis to a head. Rather than dismiss him, or reassign him to another position within the cabinet, Mrs. Meir elected to resign herself. A close aide to Mrs. Meir said later that she had realized that a cabinet reshuffle would serve only to prolong the crisis without resolving the root problems.

"It would have been no more than a shot of morphine to a dying patient," one cabinet minister said.

Menachem Begin, leader of the rightist Likud, described the situation as a "profound national crisis." He said that new elections should be held within 10 weeks and that in the meantime a broadly based caretaker government should run the country.

On the opposite end of the political spectrum, Meir Pail, the head of the tiny Moked party, applauded Mrs. Meir's decision to step down.

"The generation of the grandfathers has now completed its task," he said. "The time has come for a whole new leadership to take over."

Cairo Commentary

CAIRO, April 10 (UPI).—Cairo radio said tonight that the resignation of Mrs. Meir was the inevitable result of Israel's defeat in last October's war.

A commentary broadcast by the radio said that Israel "does not have the components of a state and, therefore, its military collapse during the war is bound to have serious effects on it..."

U.S. Takes Steps To Ease Iceland Objection to Base

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States has made two gestures designed to ease Iceland's objections to the continued presence of a U.S.-operated NATO air base in that country.

The United States, at the request of the Icelandic government, has agreed to "undertake measures" which will make it impossible for the television broadcasting signal of the armed forces station at Keflavik to be heard in Reykjavik, the department said.

Second, it said, the United States will conclude an agreement to transfer to Iceland, "without charge," traffic-control equipment which has been on loan to that country from the Federal Aviation Administration.

The department's statement came at the close of two days of discussions between Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson and Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco.

Jobert Warns UN Assembly Of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

that West Germany intends to boost its development aid faster than the growth of its own national product and give priority to helping "the poorest countries and countries in a situation of acute crisis."

[President William Tolbert jr. of Liberia told the UN about the growing plight of those developing countries that are caught between spiraling world inflation and diminishing foreign aid.

[Unless responsible measures are taken, he cautioned, these nations will "sink even deeper into the quagmires of economic retardation."]

Mr. Jobert attributed the economic and social instability of many states to the U.S. action in dropping support for the dollar on Aug. 15, 1971, and devaluing the currency in December of that year and again in February, 1973.

"An inflationary process, both a cause and an effect of such a development, gripped the world economy... disrupting international trade and the movement of capital," he said.

In less than 18 months—by mid-1972—prices of the main raw materials had more than doubled on average and some had increased three or four times, he said.

"We all feel that not much would be needed to slip from a slowdown to recession and from there to a world crisis of great amplitude, to repercussions which would be catastrophic for all peoples," the French statesman said.

Mr. Jobert urged the assembly to concentrate on four fundamental issues—the organization of raw-material markets, the exploration and exploitation of nonrenewable resources, the industrialization of developing countries and the reform of the system of aid and cooperation for development.

To obtain a clear picture of raw-material markets, he proposed the establishment of an independent economic monitoring center under UN sponsorship to survey international transactions, record prices applied by the main dealers, and regularly publish a weighted mean price, as a world reference index, for every commodity.

The French foreign minister also proposed setting up a network of agreements covering the main raw materials imported both by industrialized and developing countries.

Reference prices would be set, beyond which intervention procedures would come into play in the form of regulating stockpiles financed by the international community.

IRS Sought Data on Burners Of Draft Cards, Fans of Rock

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service until recently was prepared to audit the taxes of anyone who attended a rock festival or who burned his draft card, according to an IRS internal memo.

The memo was made public yesterday by Sen. Lowell Weicker jr., R.-Conn. It is a January, 1973, status report on what was called a special compliance group set up inside the IRS to collect intelligence information on all persons or groups advocating so-called extremist views.

The unit was created during the first year of the Nixon administration and, by 1973, according to the memo, had amassed 8,000 files on individuals and 3,000 on organizations. It had collected 12,000 classified documents and had compiled a list of 16,000 groups or individuals "who fall into the category of posing a threat and probability of tax violations," the IRS memo said.

"The magnitude and potential of this facility is unlimited," the memo said. "A recent audit supports the conclusion that this function offers high potential as a deterrent to widespread tax violation by activist groups."

The memo was signed by John Flynn, regional commissioner of the North Atlantic region of the IRS. It was addressed to IRS directors.

The document said that the IRS was collecting information, with the help of law enforcement agencies, on so-called violent groups. It also said that members of nonviolent groups were being included.

"Included are those who publicly destroy and burn draft cards, destroy selective service records, participate in and organize May Day demonstrations, organize and attend rock festivals which attract youth and narcotics..." the memo said.

It also said that IRS agents were interested in the tax returns of those accused of the sale of firearms to the Irish Republican Army, those who travel to Cuba, Algeria or North Vietnam, or those engaged in "inciting commotion and resistance to authority by encouraging defectors in the armed forces to enter into alliances to subvert this nation..." the memo said.

Sen. Weicker said Monday that the special unit was dismantled in August, 1973, at the same time that allegations were being made before the Senate Watergate Committee that the White House had used the IRS to benefit President Nixon's friends and to punish his political "enemies."

The memo asked agents in the field to forward to Washington any intelligence about dissident groups.

Aid for Pensioners

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—With the April 15 deadline for filing 1973 tax returns less than a week away, the Internal Revenue Service has revised its regulations, giving substantial tax breaks to disabled pensioners who have not reached retirement age.

No exact figures were available on the number of persons who would be affected, but officials said that it could run to more than one million. The new IRS regulations liberalized its rules on sick-pay exclusions for the disabled pensioners.

Ehrlichman Case Defined by Judge

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—National security has nothing to do with the trial of former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman, charged with conspiracy in connection with the Ellsberg case break-in, U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell said today, indicating he will not permit lawyers to use national interests as a defense argument.

Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly domestic affairs adviser to President Nixon, is one of six persons charged in connection with the 1971 burglary at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, who was cleared last year of charges in connection with releasing secret government documents about the Vietnam war.

"It's a very simple conspiracy question," Judge Gesell said. "It is whether there was an agreement to bust into the doctor's home [office] and whether they did it. All this talk about national defense and the Russians and everything else doesn't have anything to do with this case."

Civic Aides Held In Mexico Terror

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (Reuters).—An organization known as the Black Hand, made up of officials and policemen of the town of Tapachula, in southern Mexico, has killed about 200 persons in the last five years, police say.

Tapachula is a town of 50,000 inhabitants on the border with Guatemala, where a rightist organization called the White Hand has been operating for years.

Federal police and army troops moved into the town recently and disarmed the municipal police force after investigations showed that many of the local policemen and the mayor were involved in murder and other crimes.

AP.

Sen. Lowell Weicker

Nixon Counsel May Observe Panel's Probe

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—The Democratic majority in the House Judiciary Committee has generally agreed to support at least a limited role in the impeachment inquiry for the President's counsel, James St. Clair.

Although there was no formal poll of the 21 Democrats among the 38 members of the committee, they reported after a caucus yesterday morning that a consensus appeared to form around a proposal to allow Mr. St. Clair to sit in as an observer when the committee hears evidence about President Nixon's conduct in office.

If formally adopted, the proposal could prevent any widening of a partisan split that has been developing over the last few days as committee Democrats and Republicans debated the President's right to representation.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill, probably the most vocal critic of committee Democrats for refusing to clearly define a role for the President's lawyer, said he thought that the proposal was a very good one.

A spokesman for Rep. McClory said he had discussed the matter with the committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and had concluded that "things seem to be moving along pretty well."

As reported by Rep. McClory's office—and confirmed by Democrats attending the caucus—Mr. St. Clair would be invited to sit in on the initial sessions at which members will be given a summary of the allegations and the evidence to support or refute those allegations. He would not, according to most of those attending yesterday's caucus, be allowed to participate in the presentation.

The concession—should it be formally adopted—is an important one. Except for members of the committee, no one is allowed to attend such proceedings except at the invitation of the members. If Mr. St. Clair is allowed to sit in on the initial presentation of the evidence, he will have a complete report on the nature of the evidence that Congress has accumulated to support the charges made against the President over the last several months.

Nixon Tours In Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)

on which those cities depend heavily.

Speaking to an estimated 5,000 persons at Tri-City Airport between Saginaw and Bay City, Mr. Nixon charged that the Democratic-controlled Congress has been a "bottleneck" that has contributed to higher living costs and unemployment.

In the countryside, where navy beans and sugar beets are the major products, Mr. Nixon gave equal attention, however, to fertilizer shortages. Stopping in Bad Axe, he promised to send federal energy chief William Simon to the area to try to make more fertilizer available for the region's farmers.

Crowds were large in view of the population of most of the towns Mr. Nixon visited. But along the two-lane state highway over which his motorcade traveled, few were on hand except at crossroads.

Pontiff Cuts Back Weekend Schedule

VATICAN CITY, April 10 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will reduce his scheduled activities this week upon recommendation of his doctors and closest aides, the Vatican announced yesterday.

The Pontiff, 76, will skip a Good Friday mass and an Easter vigil Saturday evening in St. Peter's Basilica to get some extra rest. Although he has recovered from his second bout of influenza in a month, the Pope was said to be weak, often in pain and in need of a long rest.

Calif.'s Reinecke Pleads Not Guilty In Perjury Case

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—Ed Reinecke, lieutenant governor of California, pleaded "absolutely not guilty" today to three charges of lying to the Senate Judiciary Committee during testimony concerning financing of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

A tentative trial date of June 19 was set by U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker. That is two weeks after a June 4 California Republican primary in which Mr. Reinecke is a candidate for the nomination to succeed Ronald Reagan as governor.

Mr. Reinecke's lawyers asked Judge Parker for an earlier trial date "so his innocence may be established before the primary."

Mr. Reinecke's lawyer, Joseph Donahue, also asked that the trial be moved to California. Judge Parker took that request under consideration and said he would rule later on it.

Mr. Reinecke was indicted on perjury charges for testimony about an offer by International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to help finance the GOP convention.

Ethiopia Premier Kept From Talk

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 10 (UPI).—Shouting insults and banging desk tops, deputies of Ethiopa's lower house prevented Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen from addressing a joint session of parliament today.

Mr. Makonnen had planned to detail a government white paper on new social, economic and political reforms.

The announcement that Mr. Makonnen would speak was greeted by shouts from the 250 deputies, who said that they had other issues to discuss. Told of the uproar in the chamber, Mr. Makonnen did not enter the room.

Young Desperadoes Explode Onto Crime Scene in France

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 10 (NYT).—New kinds of crime perpetrated by a new kind of criminal are jolting France.

Shootouts on the Champs-Elysées, armed bank holdups staged on the spur of the moment, hostages grabbed at gunpoint outside the stock exchange, young "amateur" thugs who squeeze the trigger at the slightest provocation are suddenly a part of the French scene.

Hardly a day goes by in Paris now without bursts of violence. There have been as many as 10 bank holdups a day in the French capital this winter. In 1966, there were six during the entire year in the Paris region. In 1973, there were almost 600.

More than two-thirds of the bank robbers arrested in the last 12 months were less than 25 years old and mostly unknown to the police. Only 45 percent of the total involved were caught, however, which makes this particular crime a tempting one. They are seizing more and more hostages to cover their getaways, firing wildly on crowded boulevards.

They live outside the structured underworld, which itself is disintegrating. The new breed is formed for the most part in the boring, dehumanizing big housing projects that encircle and blight the outskirts of Paris. This generation is willing, even eager, to shoot.

In true Bonnie-and-Clyde fashion, death is a kick for them—including their own.

"There is something of the desperado in these people," said Jacques Leaute, director of the Institute of Criminology here. "The great game of life and death means little to them. Not the life of their hostages, even less that of a cop and not at all their own lives."

Strict gun controls—much stricter than in the United States—have not deterred them. Nor, it seems, has the recent creation of motorized anti-gang squads who cover Paris on a grid system.

A handgun can be bought on the thieves' black market for $60 to $200. The Colt .45, which wreaks terrible damage, is a favorite.

The other day, Jean-Paul Sartre's newspaper Libération published what purported to be an interview with a young robber. He was quoted as saying: "I think there is a relationship between aiming a gun and suicide. We know that sooner or later we're going to get it—so we fire."

The recklessness and the "absence of any professional training" of the new gangsters was deplored by Maurice Bouvier, director of the criminal department of the police.

"Before, it took years before the underworld allowed a man to carry a gun. It was a long and difficult apprenticeship. Nowadays, these amateurs go from pinching motorbikes to armed attack without any transition. Things are simply happening too fast. We are fighting against individuals who are impossible to detect in advance."

Police officials spoke almost with nostalgia of the old days: the implicit understanding between crook and cop not to use a gun if at all possible; the meticulously planned and stylishly executed holdups; the histories on file of each criminal's tastes, habits, compulsions.

"We could put a man's name on virtually every holdup," a detective said. "It was like a silversmith's mark."

In previous years, the police could also rely on an elaborate network of informers in bars, brothels, cafés, hotels and among concierges to keep tabs on habitual criminals. That system, dating from Joseph Fouché, Napoleon's minister of police, has broken down in today's anarchy of crime and the anonymity of criminals.

Monks Hold Out On Greek Mount

MOUNT ATHOS, Greece, April 10 (AP).—Authorities of this semi-autonomous monastic republic said yesterday that they will maintain a "wait and see" attitude toward monks who have barricaded themselves in an 11th-century monastery for the past two weeks.

The monks and the abbot of Esphigmenou Monastery are challenging the religious authority of Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios I, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy, based in Istanbul.

The patriarch has ordered the deportation of Abbot Athanasios and four other monks of the monastery on Mount Athos for deviating from his line. The all-male monastic republic in northern Greece has about 1,200 monks living in 20 monasteries and related buildings.

In Campaign Practices, Donors

Two Rulings in Mitchell Trial Seriously Restrict the Defense

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT). —Judge Lee Gagliardi yesterday made two rulings that seriously restricted the defense of former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans in their criminal conspiracy trial.

Robert Finch, a former secretary of health, welfare and education, and Clement Stone, a Chicago millionaire, were among those testifying for the defense, but the judge's rulings were the important developments.

First he held that it was not relevant to call as witnesses former political campaign managers, including campaign managers for Democrats. The defense wanted to call such witnesses to show that Mr. Stans had followed "accepted practices, not fraudulent practices," in his fund-raising for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Then the judge ruled that he would not allow the defense to put on the witness stand persons who were large contributors to the Nixon campaign other than fugitive financier Robert Vesco.

Large Contributions

The defense wanted to show that a number of persons had made very large contributions to the President's campaign, that many of them insisted on anonymity and that there had been no quid pro quo for those contributions.

"What went through their minds is not relevant as to what went through Mr. Stans's mind as to criminal intent," Judge Gagliardi said.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans are accused of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice. Both men resigned from their cabinet posts to become leaders of the Nixon re-election campaign.

The government contends that they attempted to quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco, who was also indicted in this case, in return for a secret, $200,000 contribution by Mr. Vesco to the President's re-election campaign.

Single Question

The ruling about contributors other than Mr. Vesco came about during the testimony of Mr. Stone, who was confined to answering a single question about the record $2-million campaign contribution he had made to Mr. Nixon.

A lawyer for Mr. Stans, Robert Barker, asked the judge to excuse the jury for a few moments. The judge did, and Mr. Barker then said:

"Mr. Stone would state that, in 1968, because of his consideration that this was a rare time, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to support a President whose philosophy he felt strongly in favor of, and a unique position in the history of this country, he contributed $2 million."

Mr. Barker went on to say that "he would also testify that in 1972 he likewise gave support and he contributed in excess of $2 million. He would testify that when he gave this contribution he never requested or expected anything in return except the expected good government."

Mr. Barker argued that "it is important that this jury know that substantial citizens, with good intent, good motive, good purpose and a lifetime of public interest and service, are willing to make substantial amounts available."

"And this is the atmosphere in which Mr. Stans operated when he accepted $200,000 from Robert Vesco," Mr. Barker concluded.

London to Close Noisy Highway After Midnight

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—One of London's busiest stretches of highway is to be shut down permanently at night to let people near it get some sleep, the Greater London Council said today.

The Hammersmith Flyover, opened in 1961, is part of the main road link between London and western England. Much of the traffic that speeds over the elevated highway is headed for Heathrow Airport about 10 miles farther on. The road is about 50 feet above normal road level and skirts several apartment houses.

The Greater London Council's transport chief, Tom Ponsonby, said that sleep for many residents was impossible without drugs.

"People whose homes are adjacent to the flyover have suffered too much for too long," Mr. Ponsonby said. He said that the shutdown will be from midnight to 7 a.m. and will start on a date to be worked out with police.

Dubrovnik Airport

BELGRADE, April 10 (Reuters). —Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport will be closed for traffic at night so that tourists visiting the Adriatic resort can get a "peaceful sleep," the newspaper Politika reported today.

U.K. to Deliver Warships to Chile

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters). —Chile will get the warships it ordered from Britain, and spare parts and other equipment relating to the contracts, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan stated tonight.

Mr. Callaghan had been asked in the House of Commons about a promised urgent review of existing arms contracts with Chile, a controversial issue within the ruling Labor party because of its disapproval of the Chilean military regime.

Last month, the new Labor government announced that it would suspend aid and grant no new export licenses for arms for Chile. A frigate has been commissioned into the Chilean Navy and another frigate and two submarines are being built for Chile under the contracts.

Associated Press.

WITNESS—Clement Stone, 71, a Chicago millionaire, outside federal court in New York, where he testified for the defense Tuesday in the Mitchell-Stans trial.

Organized by Sign Painter

Private West German 'Army' Plans to Fight Left, Capitalists

BONN, April 10 (Reuters).—The Bavarian sun glints on gray steel helmets. The woodlands echo to the tramp of jackboots and the rattle of rifle fire.

West Germany's new "army" against Bolshevism—all 25 members of it—has risen.

The "army," which terms itself simply "the movement," is the brainchild of Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, a Nuremberg sign-painter who gathered the young volunteers around him in a 17th-century Franconian castle.

On weekends, the "movement," sporting the same steel helmets and rifles used by Hitler's troops, gathers to train in unarmed combat, shooting, drill and discipline.

Its aim, according to Mr. Hoffmann, captain of the fledgling "army," is to fight Bolshevism, Communism, all things left, big capitalism, and parliamentary rule in general.

"Don't forget," he said in a recent interview, "Jesus, Hitler and Mohammed all started in a small way."

Bonn Takes No Action

The Bonn government has taken no action so far, other than expressing its concern at the more glaring neo-Nazi aspects of the private army, which, Mr. Hoffmann says, will mobilize fully once West German police can no longer cope with "the Communist threat."

The movement has its own regimental song, which it renders at Mr. Hoffmann's command.

"A young nation is rising, and ready for the storm, raise the flags higher, comrades," it begins.

"What do we want?" the captain asks his troops. "Victory for the movement" is the chanted reply. "Who is our enemy?" he demands. "Bolshevism and capitalism," the troops shout back.

Asked about his aims, Mr. Hoffmann listed them as "an end to parliamentarianism, government by an unelected elite, the annexation of Austria and German reunification."

12 Arrests

Twelve men were arrested in raids during which police seized a manifesto setting out the group's aim as the revival of Nazism and the replacement of Chancellor Willy Brandt with a latter-day Hitler at the head of the Bonn government.

Despite the haul of SS daggers, banners, ammunition and hand grenades, police have largely dismissed the group as crackpots. Detectives have failed to establish conclusive evidence that they are connected with the Black September Arab guerrillas.

The movement is based in Nuremberg, which Hitler designated as the seat of his National Socialist party. The city fathers there are still trying to get rid of the huge stadium Hitler built for his rallies, but have found that any attempt to blow it up would almost certainly bring down many surrounding buildings, including the nearby World Cup football stadium.

Although the "army" is heavily armed—Mr. Hoffmann registered himself as a weapons collector to assemble his mini-arsenal—it is not yet regarded as a serious security threat.

Old Resentments

News of the Nuremberg group has wakened old resentments among West Germans, smarting from 28 years of often unjustified taunts that, at the slightest shift to the right, they are reviving Hitlerism.

"This lot in Nuremberg only gives ammunition to people who think Germany is waiting for another führer to pop out of the wings. We are not, but try telling that to people who are jealous of our prosperity," a West German businesswoman said.

The West German political scene has been dotted with very few extreme rightists since the fascist-tinged National Party of Germany (NPD) melted into obscurity four years ago.

Danish Clock Fails On War Anniversary

COPENHAGEN, April 10 (AP). —The City Hall clock failed to strike at noon yesterday, hindering Denmark's observation of the anniversary of the 1940 invasion by the Nazis.

Many Danes still observe a two-minute silence on the day. They take their cue from the City Hall clock, the chimes of which are broadcast nationwide.

Hundreds of people had gathered in City Hall square for the observance. A City Hall spokesman said it was most unfortunate that the breakdown happened "today of all days." He added that the clock was very old and overdue for a major overhaul.

Theft at Bishop's Coffin

FULDA, West Germany, April 10 (UPI).—Thieves early today broke into the coffin of Bishop Adolf Bolte, whose body lay in state at St. Michael's Cathedral here, and stripped the body of its valuable robes, police said. Bishop Bolte died Friday.

Pentagon Considers Cutback In 'Support' Troops in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT). —Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said today that the Defense Department is considering a cutback in support-type troops in Europe, "but no reduction whatsoever in our combat capabilities."

Mr. Schlesinger spoke in reply to newsmen's questions just before meeting in private with Mrs. Annemarie Renger, president of the West German parliament, and seven other German parliamentarians.

One of the West Germans later asked Mr. Schlesinger, "What would be your estimation about a troop withdrawal, let's say within the next 12 months?"

Mr. Schlesinger said that it depends on East-West talks on force reductions.

"We are examining . . . the possibility of reducing certain support elements in Europe, but no reduction whatsoever of our combat capabilities," he said.

Speaking with newsmen earlier, Mr. Schlesinger emphasized, as he has many times in the past, that the NATO allies "must be prepared to do their part" in shaping what he called a stalwart conventional military defense.

"If our European partners are prepared to do their part," he said, "we in the United States should be prepared to do our part."

He told newsmen that "the prognosis is far more favorable than it has been in the recent past for continued political support of [U.S. troop] deployment."

The United States has 313,000 military men in the European area, about 214,000 of them in West Germany.

The heart of the U.S. military force on the NATO central front consists of four and a third Army divisions backed up by 22 tactical air squadrons.

There has been a rising demand in Congress for a scaling-down of the U.S. military commitment in Europe unless the Europeans do more and spend more to improve their military forces committed to the alliance.

A recent agreement by West Germany to contribute more than $2.4 billion to offset U.S. foreign-exchange costs in stationing troops there has eased that pressure, at least temporarily.

There was no word on other matters that Mrs. Renger and and the other German parliamentarians may have discussed with Mr. Schlesinger.

The West German parliamentarians are visiting the United States as the guests of House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla.

Final Arguments End in Yablonski Murder Trial

MEDIA, Pa., April 10 (AP).—Final arguments were completed today in the murder trial of former United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle, accused of masterminding the assassination of his union rival, Joseph (Jock) Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter.

The case was to go to the jury of nine men and three women tomorrow following a charge by Judge Francis Catania of Delaware County Common Pleas Court.

In his summation, special prosecutor Richard Sprague told the jury that Boyle was a cunning man who had lied on the witness stand and that it had a clear duty to convict him of first-degree murder. Anything less, he said, would be an outrage.

"Your duty is clear," Mr. Sprague said, shaking his finger toward the defendant, who sat unmoving. "There will have been no success in solving the assassination of Joseph Yablonski, of Margaret Yablonski and Charlotte Yablonski if it fails to reach the originator of the assassination itself, W. A 'Tony' Boyle."

Charles Moses, Boyle's chief defense counsel, in his summation attacked the credibility of the prosecution's principal witness, William Turnblazer, president of a UMW local, and said the state had failed "to prove beyond a reasonable doubt" that his client was guilty.

Saxbe Denies Remark on Jews Was Anti-Semitic

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT). — Attorney General William Saxbe attempted at a press conference yesterday to allay the controversy caused by his remark last week that "the Jewish intellectual" was "enamored" of the Communist party in the 1950s.

He said he considered it "something of a zinger," in that "only one" of the reporters who heard him make the remark "saw fit to take it out of context and give it exposure."

"God knows, I'm not anti-Semitic," Mr. Saxbe said. "I was stating a thin which I consider a fact."

"I've got a long record that I have to stand on," he said a moment later. "My deputy's Jewish, my daughter-in-law's Jewish, some of my closest friends are Jewish."

He said that if he had "learned to keep my mouth shut 50 years ago," he would still be practicing law in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, his home town.

Kissingers End Their Honeymoon, Fly Back From Mexican Resort

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—Suntanned and smiling, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ended his Mexican honeymoon yesterday, admitting: "I didn't have my mind in an undivided fashion on the Middle East in the last week."

After 10 days at the Pacific Ocean resort of Acapulco, Mr. Kissinger and his bride, Nancy, flew here to meet President Luis Echeverria of Mexico and his wife at Los Pinos, the presidential residence. Later yesterday, the Kissingers returned to Washington.

In a brief news conference in the front room of Los Pinos, the secretary of state tried to parry questions about international politics except to praise Mexican-American relations. "I don't think I want to give a general press conference this week," he said.

When a newsman persisted in asking him about American relations with Cuba, Mr. Kissinger replied: "I think we will have to see how things develop in the next few months."

Then, with a wide smile, he told the newsman: "There's an illuminating answer for you."

As a wedding gift, Mr. Echeverria gave the Kissingers a painting of a Mexican revolutionary by the late Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros. Siqueiros had painted the picture in 1963 while he was serving a prison term for subversive activities against the Mexican government.

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India Says U.S. Ties Improve, Rues China Rift, Hails Russia

NEW DELHI, April 10 (NYT). —India said yesterday that relations with the United States had steadily improved in the last year, but the nations in its region are "deeply disturbed" about the U.S. decision to expand its naval facilities in the Indian Ocean.

In a review of foreign policy, India also expressed regret about its poor relations with China. "Notwithstanding India's sincere desire for normalizing its relations with China, India regrets that there has been no positive response from that country," the Foreign Ministry's annual report said. "China's attitude towards India and towards the recent developments on the subcontinent continues to be unhelpful."

The government document was especially warm toward the Soviet Union and devoted 13 pages to India's evolving ties to the Soviet bloc. "India's friendship with the Soviet Union has stood the test of time," the report said. "The desire of both nations to expand and deepen their mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields has been evident."

'Positive Sign'

The ministry's comments about the United States were muted and conciliatory. The report said that relations had shown a "steady improvement," that the United States had appointed a "distinguished American and an eminent scholar, Mr. Daniel P Moynihan, as their ambassador to New Delhi," and that both nations had maintained a "regular dialogue."

India said that a "positive sign" of improved relations was the so-called rupee agreement, reached in February, under which both nations resolved the problem of the mounting Indian debt for surplus food that was shipped here in the 1960s to ward off famine.

Discussing the overall economic relationship of the two nations, India said: "It was recognized that the past pattern of donor-recipient relationship must be replaced by a more mature economic relation involving greater trade and commercial exchanges."

The report indicated that India's major point of contention with the United States was Washington's plan to establish a permanent naval and air base on the British-controlled island of Diego Garcia, about 1,000 miles south of the tip of India.

India said that it wanted to keep the Indian Ocean "an ocean of peace, free from big-power rivalry."

A Stolen Bus' Trip Puzzles Italy, France

SAN REMO, Italy, April 10 (UPI).—San Remo's transportation company got back a stolen bus today, but was still wondering what happened. Border authorities were puzzled, too.

The 40-seat bus disappeared from the company's depot March 23. The French police returned it to San Remo today, and said that it had been parked for several days at the French Riviera resort of Antibes, 50 miles to the west. They could not explain its crossing of the border without proper papers.

In Camping Lantern Mantles, Dental Alloys

Health Risk Is Seen in 2 Uses of Beryllium

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—A source of one of the best-known occupational health hazards—beryllium—is being used in at least two fast-growing products that could expose unsuspecting workers and consumers to the metal's toxic fumes and dust.

The products, gas camping lanterns' mantles and dental alloys that are substituted for costly gold inlays, bridges and crowns, are generally unlabeled as to their beryllium content. Thus, those who use the materials are unaware that certain precautions are necessary to protect their health.

Beryllium, if inhaled over a period of time, can result years later in severe, irreversible lung disease, often with accompanying damage to the heart, liver and kidneys. Recent evidence also suggests that prolonged exposure to beryllium dust or fumes may increase the risk of cancer of the lung, gall bladder, liver and bile duct.

Beryllium disease has occurred after as little as six months of inhaling very small amounts of the metal's fumes or dust, and 25 years ago, an occupational standard of two micrograms of beryllium per cubic meter of air was established as a level that would theoretically prevent exposed workers from developing the disease.

30,000 Workers

The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that more than 30,000 American workers are exposed to beryllium.

Ordinarily, beryllium in a finished product presents no risk to the consumer. However, Mr. Kyle Griggs, a scientist at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, has found that camping lantern mantles release potentially hazardous amounts of beryllium fumes.

When a new mantle is burned, his analysis showed, most of the beryllium—about 400 micrograms—is released in the first 15 minutes. "Since the mantle is usually lit in a confined space, like a tent, with the camper leaning right over it, there is the potential for fairly high exposure," Mr. Griggs said. After the initial burning, no more toxic fumes are released, he said.

Dental alloys containing beryllium are said to present a risk mainly to dental laboratory technicians and possibly to dentists. But some fear that patients who require a lot of dental work may also be exposed to potentially harmful amounts of the metal when adjustments or repairs are made and the alloys are ground in the patient's mouth.

Hoffa Is Barred From Suing Nixon

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—A federal judge dismissed President Nixon as a defendant yesterday from a lawsuit filed by a former Teamsters Union president, James Hoffa.

Judge John Pratt of the U.S. District Court here said he was dropping Mr. Nixon as a defendant in the civil suit without prejudice to Hoffa's argument that the President had placed excessive and improper conditions on Hoffa when commuting his prison sentence. Hoffa is prohibited from engaging in union activities until March, 1980.

The judge also said that the court was reserving the right to bring the President back into the lawsuit, which now has Attorney General William Saxbe as its sole defendant.

Vitamin C Useless Against Colds, U.S. Doctor Concludes After Study

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., April 10 (AP).—A leading doctor says that vitamin C is virtually useless in preventing or shortening colds, but can slightly limit their severity.

Dr. Thomas Chalmers, president of New York City's Mount Sinai Medical Center, thus challenged a theory by Dr. Linus Pauling, a Nobel laureate, that large daily doses of the vitamin can prevent the common cold.

Dr. Chalmers made his statements Monday in a report to the 58th annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

He said he had consulted the major clinical reports published on the subject between 1942 and 1974 and had concluded that the vitamin, also known as ascorbic acid, does have some beneficial effect in curbing the severity of colds, but:

"The effects are quantitatively so small and the possibility of suggestion as the primary mechanism so large that it hardly seems worthwhile for anyone to take all those pills for such a long time.

"This is especially true in view of the fact that there are as yet no data on long-term toxicity."

Dr. Chalmers introduced his report by saying that "widespread sales of the book 'Vitamin C and the Common Cold' by Prof. Linus Pauling have undoubtedly resulted in even greater sales of ascorbic acid to the self-prescribing public."

Dr. Chalmers said his review covered 13 studies by 11 investigators. He said that as far as preventing colds and shortening their duration were concerned, the six best-controlled studies could credit vitamin C with preventing only "one-half a cold per year" per patient and with limiting the cold's duration by only "six-tenths of a day" on the average.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Watergate Summit

Watergate, after a considerable lag, now has begun to impinge increasingly on President Nixon's ability to conduct the nation's foreign policy.

The White House chief of staff, Alexander Haig, drew a contrary conclusion from the President's Paris visit last weekend. "A viable presidency is a cornerstone of world security," Gen. Haig said, drawing the questionable conclusion that the viability of the Nixon presidency was demonstrated by Mr. Nixon's reception in Paris. But Gen. Haig's judgment was premature. Mr. Nixon's diplomatic conferences and street appearances have come under bitter criticism in France as unseemly at a time of memorial services for the late President Pompidou. The charge is made that this activity was designed to counter Watergate by providing evidence of the President's continued influence abroad.

Even more important is the acknowledgment by Secretary of State Kissinger's chief Soviet adviser that Watergate played a negative role during Mr. Kissinger's recent talks—and many diplomatic disappointments—in Moscow. State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt indicated that Soviet leaders, as a result of Watergate, hesitate to enter new agreements that require congressional approval.

Congressional resistance on trade agreements made by Mr. Nixon two years ago was mentioned by Mr. Sonnenfeldt as a specific example. But a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) would also require congressional approval. Mr. Kissinger's biggest disappointment was his inability to make an agreed "conceptual breakthrough" with the Russians on SALT-2.

Soviet Comunist party secretary Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon both seem determined to maintain the détente atmosphere and to proceed with Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit this summer. But that does not assure the conclusion of important agreements.

The danger in regard to SALT is not, as some suppose, that a weakened Nixon will sacrifice American interests to obtain a Moscow agreement as a counter to Watergate. The real danger is that a reasonable SALT-2 agreement will be attacked even more violently than the reasonable SALT-1 agreement. Mr. Brezhnev or Mr. Nixon, or both, might prefer to delay a SALT-2 agreement rather than have it repudiated by the U.S. Senate.

The American national interest, however, lies in achieving a SALT-2 agreement this year. Otherwise, the approaching Soviet deployment of newly-developed MIRV multiple warhead missiles could take the arms race past another critical point of no return. If that deployment pattern is not limited in advance by mutual agreement, a further American buildup and a new spiral in the arms race will be hard to avoid.

All this points to a need for the Congress to proceed with all deliberate speed in resolving the Watergate debate. That would be so even if Mr. Nixon were not planning a Moscow trip this summer. But the prospect of that voyage and the need for a new SALT pact make it more desirable than ever that the national political crisis be resolved before many more months have gone by.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'A Little Backdating on a Deed—a Few Hundred Thousand Dollars Underpayment—We All Make Innocent Mistakes'

Nixon and SALT

Power of Weakness

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The President lay on a massage table, a doctor ministering to his aching back, when Henry Kissinger came in to give him the bad news during the Moscow summit conference of 1972.

Soviet negotiators would not budge on two areas in which a strategic arms limitation agreement would leave the United States at a disadvantage. President Nixon told his national security adviser to keep negotiating, but to let the other side know that the President was ready to return to the United States without a SALT treaty.

Mr. Kissinger did so; the Russians caved, and the first SALT agreement was signed. All of us there marveled at the President's cold-blooded poker-playing.

What Risk?

Long afterward, I wondered: What "political risk" had Mr. Nixon taken? The first SALT agreement received polite applause from the left and center, some criticism from the right. But if the summit had ended with his refusal to sign a lopsided agreement, the political left at home could not have faulted him, and the hardline right would have hailed him as a hero.

In political terms, Mr. Nixon in Moscow was in a no-lose situation: Because the Russians knew he was quite prepared to go back without an agreement, they proceeded to settle on fair terms.

This episode comes to mind as President Nixon prepares to visit Moscow again this summer: Many Americans are worried about a President afflicted with Watergate weakness dealing with the Russians: Won't he be inclined to make any deal he can get just to prop up his popularity?

The worry is dramatized by the imminence of impeachment, and deepened by indications of the failure of Secretary of State Kissinger's preliminary trip to Moscow. The Soviet press has been attacking the stories based on Kissinger background briefings as destructive of détente, making it appear that the SALT negotiations are falling apart.

Let Us Think

To understand what is going on, let us think like superpower politicians.

First, the Russians "give" only as much as they must, and as late as possible; that time has not yet come.

Second, battered American presidents do not send high-flying secretaries of state to Moscow to glory in "conceptual breakthroughs," which might make a crucial presidential trip closing the deal seem to be an unnecessary clinking of champagne glasses. Mr. Nixon hoped Secretary Kissinger would have done better, but not much better; and both men know how to finesse an adversary's rightly with unattributed predictions of disaster.

Third, the plain political fact is that the President would have more to gain at home by not returning with a SALT agreement than by coming back with one.

Try this airport speech for size: "My fellow Americans, nobody has traveled farther for peace than I have. But this time, because some wallowers in Watergate put their vindictiveness ahead of the cause of peace, the Soviet leaders thought they could take advantage.

"I could have acceded to their demands and brought back a meaningless scrap of paper. But that would have led to weakness, war or surrender. And so I told Mr. Brezhnev that I would never sell out American security, not if it cost me my job . . ."

Hoot if you will, but such a speech would make a strong appeal to the people Mr. Nixon counts upon to "hang tough" against his ouster.

Moscow Kitchen

Richard Nixon began in the late 1940s by lambasting the Communists; I recall taking a picture of him in a Moscow kitchen in 1959 that we hailed as evidence of how he could "stand up to the Russians"; there would be some poetic justice if he survived as President by "standing up to the Russians" one more time.

The fourth fact of power politics: The Russians know all about the President's present weakness, his need for hardliner support, and his old-time talents in cultivating that garden. Anatoly Dobrynin understands the pressures of American politics better than most American politicians.

Therefore, paradoxically, the political vulnerability of the President becomes a negotiating strength: If the Russians want to make any kind of SALT deal, they will have to take into account the Nixon need to cater to his own right wing.

All of which is why Mr. Nixon will be going to Moscow this summer, come hell or high crimes. If he fails to reach an arms control agreement, he will survive as president with no loss to the nation of its strategic position; if he succeeds, he will be blessed by the grandchildren of his fiercest critics as the greatest peacemaker of his time.

Mr. Saxbe's Myths

The attorney general's list of subversive organizations is, like all punitive rosters drawn up by fearful governments, a shameful page in the nation's annals. An attorney general with the good sense to scrap that useless and vindictive document need offer no explanation or apology. How, then, is one to explain the thought process, if any, that prompted Attorney General William Saxbe to justify his sensible action by suggesting that the list had been rendered obsolete because Communism has lost its attractiveness to "the Jewish intellectual, who was in those [McCarthy] days very enamored of the Communist party"?

This and subsequent non sequiturs, while explaining nothing whatsoever about the need for the lists in question, offer some insight—however blurred—into Mr. Saxbe's mind. The picture that emerges is one of judgments formed of a jumble of stereotypes and ill-digested myths.

The discovery of Mr. Saxbe's lack of perception can come as no surprise. He is the man who once thought that the perpetrators of Watergate ought merely to be given "clown suits" for their "ridiculous" actions. At another time, he chose to disassociate himself from the call by Elliot Richardson, his predecessor, for a de-politicized Justice Department. Most recently, in a highly untimely get-tough response to Patricia Hearst's kidnappers, he was called "damn near irresponsible" by the victim's father, in a gross understatement.

It is fair to say that there has been no sign of malice in Mr. Saxbe's utterances—only a consistent show of harebrained obtuseness, mixed with ignorance. But his unthinking statements suggest strongly the limitations of mind that Mr. Saxbe brings to a once-revered post that demands judgment, balance, discernment—and common sense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Politics of Impeachment

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can hardly pick up a paper these days without reading about some move or countermove in the White House or the Congress that is supposed to influence the outcome of the impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

Usually these are side issues, having very little, if anything, to do with the evidence for or against impeachment and conviction, but they are important tactical moves that could be influential or even decisive on the final judgment.

Item: For example, the White House demanded that the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, be allowed to sit with the House Judiciary Committee's staff to argue the President's case. This was not normal procedure, but seemed reasonable to the Republicans. The Democrats agreed, to avoid an argument that would have split the committee along partisan lines and diverted attention from the evidence.

Item: Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., recently took note of what he called "rumors" and "indications" that President Nixon was trying to tailor administration policy to woo the support of a "conservative bloc" of senators large enough to forestall his conviction, that is, one-third plus one of the Senate's 100 members.

"It would be very tragic," Javits said. "If the President began to play 'impeachment politics' with domestic legislation and foreign policy, and I feel there are enough indications of this to cause concern."

Item: The President is mounting a very active campaign, by his intervention in the Michigan congressional election campaign and by his recent diplomatic and personal activities at the memorial services in Paris for the late President Pompidou of France, to persuade public opinion that he is an effective campaigner at home and an indispensable campaigner for peace abroad.

Point Dramatized

His principal White House assistant, Gen. Alexander Haig jr., dramatized the point—while the Paris newspapers were criticizing the President for using the Pompidou funeral service for political purpose—by saying:

"It was very evident that European leaders and world leaders with whom the President met continue to look to the United States and President Nixon as an essential factor in the realization of the continuing efforts to develop a structure for a stable international environment."

Well, all this is very interesting and understandable. The idea is growing here, and apparently even within the White House, that the House Judiciary Committee, and maybe even the House itself, will vote out articles of impeachment, and that the issue will finally be whether 34 members of the Senate will finally save him.

Nobody can blame the President for trying to save his political life, for demonstrating his personal energy, his political support, for appealing to public opinion in his televised meetings with selected and sympathetic audiences, even for trying to turn the judicial impeachment process into a partisan split, which, if successful, would assure enough votes to block conviction in the Senate, if not impeachment in the House.

But the Senate has a different obligation, namely to act as a jury on the evidence, without regard to these side issues, and that obligation was written out in the Senate manual on the "standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting the business of the United States Senate."

These were defined long before there was any question of impeaching President Nixon and even before his spectacular election victory in 1972, and they spelled out in the most careful detail the ways in which an impeachment and trial should be conducted, even to the point of insisting on not only what senators could and could not do in a trial, but on what language should be used in notifying an official that he was called upon to answer articles of impeachment.

More important, the rules for impeachment trials in the Senate manual, recognizing that this is a wholly different and extraordinary procedure in the Senate, insist that each member take a new oath before hearing the evidence and casting his vote.

The section reads as follows: "Form of oath to be administered to the member of the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachments: I solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of —— ——, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God."

Central Question

This brings us back to the central question and puts the side issues in their place. It is also a reminder that, when we get into trouble in this country and begin to divide on personal or emotional issues, we are not without tradition, that there are rules to guide us, carefully defined by generations that have gone before.

This oath is a rebuke to members of the House or Senate who tell the press and television that they have made up their minds that the President should resign or be convicted or exonerated. It tells them that they are expected, under a new oath, to swear that in all things pertaining to the case, they will "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws," so help them God. In short, that they should not vote in accordance with ideology or party, or be influenced by personal sympathy, or dramatic side shows, but should render judgment on the evidence as jurors in a Senate trial, "according to the Constitution and laws."

The case for reading the rules and the Constitution again in these tragic times is very strong. For somehow the past has anticipated the present even better than we have understood it ourselves.

End of Gaullism Seen

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—The political legacy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle centered on two quasi-religious principles. There was the special place of the president in France and the special place of France in the world.

With the death of Georges Pompidou, the general's successor as President, both concepts come up for grabs. The first stages of the campaign to elect a new president here suggest mainly that the one sure loser will be the Gaullist legacy.

The general's concept of the presidential role was highly narcissistic. The idea was to have a towering figure who would incarnate France itself. He would be elected for seven years and would guard as his own special province the long-term interests of the country, notably in national security.

Above Petty Play

He had powers to dismiss the National Assembly and order new elections, but was not himself subject to direct parliamentary control. For, more than anything else, he was to rise above the petty play of party politics.

In the past few days, however, the jockeying for position in the race to succeed Mr. Pompidou has outdone the worst excesses of the bad old days.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced his candidacy even before Mr. Pompidou was buried—the better to break up any move against him from his own Gaullist party. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of the Independent Republicans said he would not declare until after the period of mourning—a device to discredit the early announcement by Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

Former Prime Minister Edgar Faure, a veteran centrist politician, announced his candidacy early in order to break up the present governing coalition which links the Gaullists and the Independent Republicans. The Communists declined to put forward their own candidate—presumably so that it would not be demonstrated that they had less votes than the Socialists, who have a strong presidential candidate in former Interior Minister François Mitterrand.

Not only have cheap political games marked the debut of the campaign but the candidates are a good deal less than Olympian in stature. Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been involved in a controversy over his taxes.

Mr. Mitterrand, whom I visited at his home the other day, presents himself as a family man of grave dignity. But not so long ago he was known as a publicity-seeking adventurer.

Given these personal qualities the candidates are not going to be in position to impose their own views in the imperious way of De Gaulle. They are going to have to court popular favor and make deals right and left.

Inevitably the presidential office will lose prestige and the National Assembly will acquire authority. France is already on the way back to being a parliamentary republic.

The institutional transition finds an exact counterpart in foreign affairs. Because of his prestige, De Gaulle was able to impose on this country a policy which stressed French independence as a nuclear power pursuing its own special interests in dealing with the Communist world, the Near East and Europe.

That France-first line is not particularly popular here—especially since heavy outlays for national security have worked to promote inflation. A public opinion poll just released by the magazine L'Express, for example, shows that while 68 percent of Frenchmen regard high prices as a burning issue, only 13 percent think it is important for the next president to maintain France's position in the world.

Most of the candidates are already on record against the Gaullist foreign policy.

Mr. Mitterrand, though backed by the Communists, favors an integrated Western Europe. So strong is his support for the Atlantic Alliance that he startled George McGovern by the vehemence of his insistence that American troops remain in West Germany. As to Mr. Chaban-Delmas, his chief adviser, Jacques Delors, believes the French economy can only be managed in the context of European cooperation.

No doubt there will be some lip service paid to Gaullist principles during the electoral campaign, and perhaps the first months of the new regime. But the long-range outlook goes the other way. All signs indicate that this country is on the point of closing the Gaullist parenthesis in French history.

International Opinion

British-Iraqi Ties

Sir Donald Maitland has gone to Baghdad, and an announcement followed that diplomatic relations between Britain and Iraq are being resumed. This decision is overdue and is really a matter of common sense. . . . Iraq's future remains uncertain. But there are clearly areas of common interest with Britain, and it is good that this should be recognized on both sides.

—*From the Times (London).*

Alternative to the Atlantic Pact?

The 25th anniversary of NATO was not celebrated with fanfare. The hour is not favorable for great demonstrations of pride and self-confidence. Nevertheless, the anniversary is notable. The West has not seen such a long-lived alliance of this kind since the days of ancient Attica. Unlike its Greek predecessor, NATO has not had to engage in combat. Its success lies in the maintenance of peace and the freedom of its members.

Is the framework of the pact about to shatter? Up to a point, crises can be talked into existence. There is certainly more than mere rhetoric in the present one, but at the same time the phrases in which it is being expressed go further than the facts really justify. Anyone playing with the idea of dissolving the Atlantic Alliance as a bond between Europe and America must have an alternative. For Europe the alternative is clear: inevitable "Finlandization." With or without the EEC—without the American backbone the states of the Old World would be unable to withstand the pressure of the Soviet superpower. They would have to bow to it far more than they already do in various respects.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Whitlam and General Election

In Australia, as was the case in Britain, the prime minister is being drawn into a general election which, at the outset, was not fully intended. The likely defeat in the Senate of two government finance bills means that Mr. Whitlam has no constitutional option but to call for the dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. He has been saying that he would exercise this option with or without defeat. When he won in December, 1972, he ended 23 years in opposition for the Labor party. He cannot be certain now that he is fighting on the right issues. . . .

Mr. Whitlam's exasperation with the Senate has produced this situation. Half of its 60 members . . . had been due for re-election on May 18. A crude maneuver, involving a senator in the small Democratic Labor party, was intended to make a Labor majority in the Senate possible. The opposition saw this as skulduggery and responded in kind for the first time in federal history by deciding to reject the finance bills. The pressure has been building up for some time. . . Support has been seeping away from the Labor party. . . . The initial spectacular period of new faces and new decisions has been replaced by disillusion. . . . Mr. Whitlam wears a confident look, but the result, at this stage, looks wide open.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1899

PARIS—Interest remains high regarding the prospect of a trade between Great Britain and the United States involving parts or all of the West Indies against part or all of the Philippine Islands. Both sides would certainly profit in the exchange. England would have a fine base for its trade in the Far East and the United States would have a profitable asset right on its doorstep.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1924

LONDON—David W. Griffith, the American moving-picture director, producer of "The Birth of a Nation" and other big films, is at present here in the city and will soon go on to Rome to attend a conference and to decide if it is possible to make a film in the Eternal City. He wants his next picture to be filmed among the ruins of Rome. It is said he wants to do a film called "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Letters

'Thought for Food'

The New York Times editorial "Thought for Food" (IHT, March 26) indicates that the amount of energy required by highly productive American agriculture is prodigious. So is the amount of energy wasted, in terms of the quantity of food produced for human consumption.

While well aware of the monetary cost, few Americans realize the energy cost of our high-meat diets. About 150 gallons of fuel, each year, are required to raise the crops eventually feeding each American. But much of the harvest, including that of some 80 million acres in corn, feeds livestock. Thereby much of the food value is lost. It takes, for instance, more than seven pounds of feed grains to produce a pound of meat.

In a hungry world, such waste may not be tolerable much longer. We could increase food production significantly, feed more people, if we shortened our food chain, ate more plant products and less food and energy-wasting meats. Replacing animal husbandry with energy husbandry, we can increase the world food supply.

ALICIA MOORE.
New York.

Vietnam Questions

Since ambassador Graham Martin (IHT, April 4) urged his government not to issue "honest. . . answer(s) to. . . questions of substance" about its commitments in Vietnam, I wonder what kind of answer he was suggesting instead. Covering up, uh?

NGUYEN XUAN CHANH.
Clermont-Ferrand, France.

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Spray Called Harmful to Humans

Panama Yellow-Fever Fight Shuns the Use of Defoliation

By David R. Zimmerman

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Tropical-disease specialists fighting yellow fever in the Republic of Panama last month considered using herbicides sprayed from planes to defoliate a jungle strip, 5 to 10 miles wide, across the Isthmus of Panama.

UPI

Col. George Saunderson

The purpose would have been to create a barrier to keep the disease from spreading toward Central America, Mexico and the United States.

The idea was dropped, according to two participants, partly in response to a National Academy of Sciences report that cited new evidence of human illness and death from spraying in Vietnam.

The idea was discussed at a meeting in Panama attended by representatives of the Panamanian Health Ministry, the U.S. Center for Disease Control and the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, a private, U.S. financed tropical disease research facility in Panama City.

1 Dead, 15 Ill

The outbreak began in February in a jungle area, Chepo, 50 miles east of the Canal Zone. A Panamanian died, and 15 others recovered, according to a medical entomologist, Dr. Pedro Galindo, director of the Gorgas laboratory.

In a telephone interview, he said that the Chepo outbreak was jungle yellow fever, not urban yellow fever which swept Panama early in the century, killing thousands.

The virus and the disease symptoms are the same. But the modes of transmission—and hence the risks to humans—are quite different. Urban yellow fever is carried by the Aëdes Aegypti mosquito, which breeds near human habitation, in such places as rain-filled bottles, tin cans and old tires.

Jungle yellow fever usually afflicts monkeys, not man. It is carried by a species of mosquitoes that live with the monkeys in jungle treetops.

The fear is, however, that a person with jungle yellow fever will be bitten by an Aëdes Aegypti mosquito, triggering an epidemic of urban yellow fever.

Dr. Galindo said that this fear had prompted the barrier scheme. He said he did not know who first proposed the defoliation. "Somebody mentioned that," he said, "but we immediately dropped it."

The yellow fever has since been contained by traditional methods. More than 500,000 Panamanians have been vaccinated, Dr. Galindo said, and the aim is to vaccinate the entire population of more than 1.5 million this year. So far, Dr. Galindo said, neither monkeys nor humans west of the Panama Canal have become ill with yellow fever.

Protestant Head Of Ulster School Is Slain at Work

BELFAST, April 10 (UPI).—Gunmen walked into a primary school near the Irish border today and fatally shot the school's principal, police said.

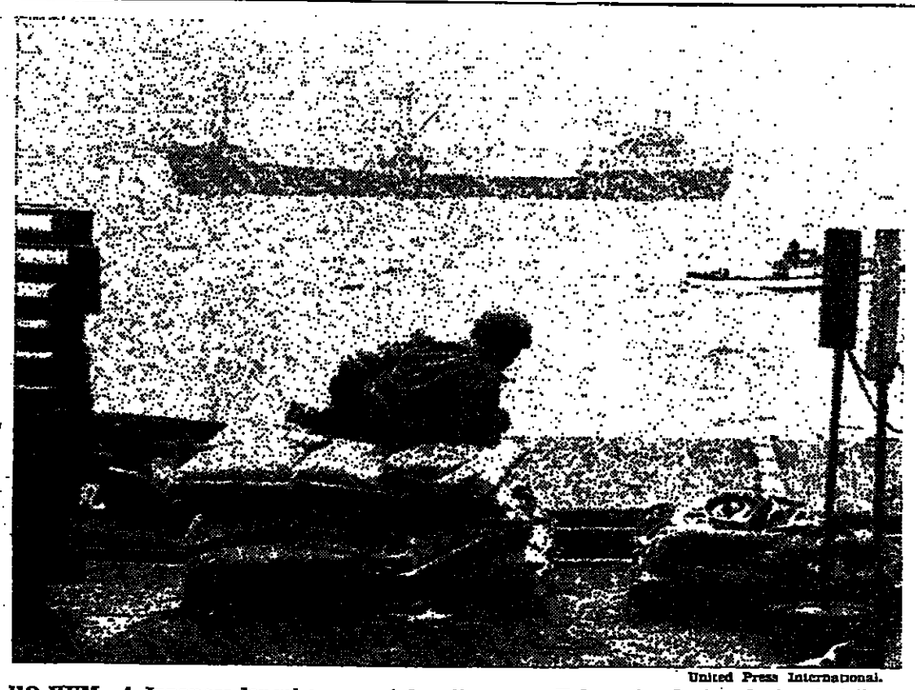
They said the killing had the markings of an Irish Republican Army assassination.

The bullet-riddled body of George Saunderson, a Protestant who had retired from the army as a lieutenant colonel, was discovered in the kitchen of the school at Derrylin, a village about a mile from the frontier, according to a police spokesman. Children were attending classes in nearby rooms at the time.

Four men were seen leaving the scene, the spokesman said.

In London, Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees told Parliament today that young women and girls are believed to have planted most of the firebombs in yesterday's IRA bombing offensive in Belfast.

He said "very young people, clearly acting under a plan devised by the IRA," have hijacked many cars and trucks. He said even young children have been increasingly involved in the latest IRA campaign.



United Press International.

HO HUM—A Japanese longshoreman takes it easy on Tokyo pier during dockers' strike.

Rail, Dock Strikes Tie Up Japan; Airline Walkout Due

TOKYO, April 10 (Reuters).—Large-scale strikes by rail workers and dockers today halted mainline trains throughout Japan and paralyzed the country's ports.

About 35,000 postal workers walked off their jobs yesterday at key mail terminals, and tomorrow Japan's labor troubles will deepen when pilots, stewardesses and ground personnel of Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways begin a 24-hour stoppage.

The strikes are part of labor's annual spring offensive to back demands for pay rises, the right for government workers to strike and better welfare benefits for Japan's poorer people.

The dockers, whose strike is indefinite, have virtually closed the ports of Tokyo, Yokohama, Ngoya, Osaka, Kobe and Kanmon. At Yokohama alone, more than 500 ships are lying idle.

The rail strike, by about 270,000 employees, has closed all lines in the country except one Pacific-coast express and commuter services in Osaka and Tokyo, where three people were reported injured this morning in jam-packed trains.

The rail strike, which is expected to spread to the commuter lines tomorrow, is slated to last until Saturday.

18 Years on the Job

Wilson's Secretary Is His Adviser-Protector

By Richard Eder

LONDON, April 10 (NYT).—When Harold Wilson lost the 1970 election and was subjected to the hasty eviction procedure adopted here when a prime minister makes way for his opponent, a crowd of Conservative supporters gathered in front of 10 Downing Street to celebrate the departure.

Their cheering of each departing suitcase might have seemed no more than normal political ragging. Not, however, to one sharp-eyed and strong-minded member of the Wilson entourage.

"Were they part of a Tory central office rent-a-crowd organization?" Marcia Williams wrote in her memoirs. "I don't know and never shall. Still, it seemed to me a good idea to produce a response from our side as well."

She gave instructions. The crowd was promptly reinforced with Labor party workers and, as she wrote, "The result was that when Harold left to go to the palace, honors were even, the cheers and boos being about equal."

Mrs. Williams was proceeding with the unremitting attention to detail—and to scoring a point—that has won her a preeminent position near Mr. Wilson, whose private secretary and political aide she has been for 18 years. It has also won her the suspicions not only of his opponents but of some of his friends.

UPI

Mrs. Marcia Williams

With a role, in American terms, somewhere between that of an H.R. Haldeman and a Rose Mary Woods, Mrs. Williams has kept a close eye on Mr. Wilson's political schedule, the organization of his office and many of the delicate and rarely public duties involved in maintaining his position as leader of his party.

A visitor, according to the legend, asks to speak to Mr. Wilson's secretary. "I'm sorry, Mrs. Williams is busy, but the prime minister can see you now," goes the reply. Critics read her memoirs—titled "Inside Number 10"—and noted her tendency to use "we" when describing some decision by Mr. Wilson. Others reflected that the usage was not vanity so much as total identification with her boss.

These days, Mrs. Williams's position has come under renewed scrutiny as a result of the property-dealing activities of Anthony Field, her brother and a former close associate of Mr. Wilson.

Criticism Revived

There has been no charge that Mrs. Williams behaved improperly. But the image of such activity—not illegal but conflicting in spirit with the Labor party's stand against property speculation—going on close to the prime minister and yet out of the public eye has revived criticism of one of Mr. Wilson's characteristics.

That has been his tendency to rely for intimate advice and support not on political colleagues of independent stature, but on a few persons whose loyalty and obscurity seem to go hand in hand. Those persons, it is said—Mrs. Williams is one, Joe Haines, the prime minister's press secretary, is another—have played some part in isolating Mr. Wilson and reinforcing an inclination toward defensiveness and secretiveness.

If there has been more talk of a gray eminence about Mrs. Williams than about her recent predecessors, it is perhaps because of her combative temperament, her lightning defense of her own and Mr. Wilson's prerogatives and a tendency toward unforgiving score-keeping.

Mrs. Williams—she was married briefly to an engineer but is divorced—is 41. She came from a modest Northampton family, won a scholarship and studied history at London University. In 1955 she went to work as a secretary in Labor party headquarters.

In her memoirs, she described her first contacts with Mr. Wilson. She sympathized with the party's left wing, she wrote, which at the time was overshadowed by the right-wing faction led by Hugh Gaitskell. She decided that Mr. Wilson, although distrusted by some on the left, was by far its most promising leader.

Becoming aware that there were plots to discredit him, she said, "I wrote anonymous notes to Harold, warning that certain things might be happening at certain times."

When Mr. Wilson hired her as his secretary the following year, according to Mrs. Williams, he was not aware that she had written the notes. But no doubt it was her alertness and vigilance on his behalf—even to the point of engaging in clandestine activity—that made her so trusted and indispensable an assistant, and that makes her politically vulnerable whenever a question is floated about possible secret dealings in the prime minister's office.

Mystery Ship Reported Active In Disputed Spratly Islands

SAIGON, April 10 (AP).—An unidentified vessel dispatched 20 small boats with about 60 persons toward an island occupied by South Vietnamese forces in the disputed Spratly Archipelago yesterday, but turned back without incident, military sources said today.

The sources said that when South Vietnamese forces on Sand Cay Island observed the boats, they went on full alert and so did South Vietnamese Navy ships in the South China Sea region.

"After recognizing that they were being observed, the boats turned back," said one source. "There was no shooting."

The source said the nationalities of the persons in the boats were not known.

Nearly 200 South Vietnamese troops occupy five of the 11 islands in the chain also claimed by the Philippines, Taiwan, and China.

The five islands that South Vietnam now occupies—Nam Yit, Sin Cowe, Sand Cay, Southwest Cay and Spratly—are interspersed with those occupied by Taiwan and the Philippines.

Truce Proposed

In the conflict in South Vietnam, meanwhile, Saigon's delegation to the Joint Military Commission said that it had proposed a cease-fire at the besieged government bases of Duc Hue, near the Cambodian border, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, and Tong Le Chan, 50 miles north of the capital. The delegation said it proposed the truce to allow the evacuation of wounded and burial of the dead.

The Viet Cong rejected the request, calling it a trick by the Saigon administration to gain public support while pursuing "land-grabbing operations."

More fighting was reported north and west of Saigon. The government said that the Viet Cong fired more than 100 rounds of rockets and mortar shells into four government positions, killing three soldiers and one civilian and wounding 11 men.

In Laos, sources in Vientiane reported today that about 150 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops launched a series of attacks along Highway 13 in southern Laos, a few miles east of the Mekong River. They said the attacks began last Sunday and were continuing today.

It was the first report of fighting since the Pathet Lao joined the Vientiane conservative-neutralist government in a coalition last Friday.

In Cambodia, military sources said that government troops had cleared one bank of besieged Kampot's shipping channel—the main supply route—after four days of heavy fighting.

The sources said about 500 men were landed on the east bank of the four-mile channel from the Gulf of Thailand and fought their way into the town.

Kampot, 85 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under Khmer Rouge pressure for more than a month. But one Western military observer said the insurgents appeared to be pulling back a bit, "possibly for a rest."

Lord Snowdon Attacks Bias on Handicapped

LONDON, April 10 (UPI).—The Earl of Snowdon attacked discrimination against the physically handicapped today in his first House of Lords speech since becoming a peer in 1961.

Lord Snowdon, 44, who was photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones before his 1960 marriage to Princess Margaret, was cheered by the peers as he rose to speak during debate on a report on the mobility of physically handicapped people. Princess Margaret was in the gallery to hear the speech.

Witch Doctors Called as Vital As Psychiatrists

GENEVA, April 10 (Reuters).—An official of the World Health Organization said yesterday that witch doctors are as vital as psychiatrists and should be given a definite place in health services.

Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo, the Geneva-based organization's deputy director-general, said that witch doctors' rituals are often beneficial in treating illnesses.

"There is no doubt that some of these so-called witch doctors, whom I would prefer to call traditional healers, are as valuable as psychotherapists or psychiatrists in the Western world," Dr. Lambo, a Nigerian, told WHO's publication World Health.

"There is no such thing as one medicine," he stated.

Air France: 15 Takeoffs

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—A strike by Air France pilots and flight engineers went into its second day today. There were only 15 departures. Normally, 130 are scheduled by the national airline.

Pope's Remark on Holy Land Is Amended by the Vatican

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 10 (NYT).—The Vatican, in an unusual procedure, today amended a remark by Pope Paul VI on the future of Jerusalem.

The new wording seemed to indicate a hardened Vatican policy on the politically sensitive issue.

In an address during his weekly general audience, the Pope this morning advocated an "appropriate international juridical guardianship for the holy places" in the Middle East, and deplored the fact that Jerusalem was still at the center of controversy.

More than 10,000 Holy Week pilgrims and tourists were present in the Vatican's modern audience hall on the south side of St. Peter's Basilica. Most of them did not grasp the meaning of the Pope's speech, which was in Italian.

The original wording of the papal statement on the religious shrines in the Holy Land, and on Jerusalem, appeared later in the bulletin that the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, the Vatican's public information department, distributes daily in its press room near St. Peter's Square.

Early this afternoon, Vatican press officers withdrew the mimeographed bulletin and substituted another one. It quoted the Pope as having called for "an appropriate statute with international guarantees for the holy city of Jerusalem and a convenient juridical guardianship for the holy places."

Diplomats and newsmen who follow Vatican activities, and have learned to analyze every word in papal pronouncements to the point of hair-splitting, immediately speculated on the meaning of the change.

The prevailing view among these observers tonight was that Pope Paul seemed to be reverting to the old Vatican thesis of internationalization of Jerusalem.

The chief Vatican spokesman for the press, Federico Alessandrini, declared himself unable to comment on the significance of the change. He said that he had not attended the papal audience, and suggested that the correction may have been due to a typing error in the orginal text, adding: "Such things do happen."

Mr. Alessandrini, a layman, would not discuss whether Pope Paul had meant to call for internationalization of Jerusalem, and said that today's remarks must be read in the context of all statements by Pope Paul concerning the Holy Land during the last few years.

In last week's statement, Pope Paul noted that the "religious shrines in the Holy Land were" "lacking a clear juridical basis internationally recognized and guaranteed," but avoided the term internationalization. The word has, in fact, disappeared from the Vatican vocabulary, at least since the Middle East war of 1967.

Internationalization was proposed by Pope Pius XII in 1947. The concept implied establishment of Jerusalem and other religious shrines as a territorial entity separate from Israel and Jordan, possibly under UN guardianship.

Israel has always rejected internationalization. In a special law enacted in 1967, Israel guaranteed free access to the holy places by members of all religions.

Chess Match Delayed

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI).—Authorities postponed from today until Friday the first game of a championship challengers' chess match between Russians Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky, Tass said, because Karpov is ill.

Obituaries

Robert Youngson, Produced Oscar-Winning Short Films

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Robert G. Youngson, 56, a producer, director and writer whose short-subject films won two Oscars and six Academy Award nominations from 1948 to 1975, died Monday.

Mr. Youngson's documentations and other films where culled from the days of Pearl White, Mabel Normand, Douglas Fairbanks and Ruth Roland.

His full-length films were "Thirty Years of Fun," "Laurel and Hardy and the Laughing Twenties," "Days of Thrills and Laughter," "Further Perils of Laurel and Hardy" and "Four Clowns."

He won his first Oscar in 1951 as producer of "World of Kids," which was voted the best one-reel feature of the year. In 1955, he received another Oscar for "This Mechanical Age," a history of aviation that provided both humor and pathos. He was then a producer for Warner Bros.

In 1941, he had joined Pathe News. During World War II, he helped produce training films for the Navy. After service, he returned to Pathé, which was taken over by Warner in 1948.

Winfield W. Riefler

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Winfield W. Riefler, 77, assistant to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board at his retirement in 1959, died Friday in Sarasota, Fla., where he was living.

Mr. Riefler, an economist who first joined the Federal Reserve staff in 1933, was assistant to William McChesney Martin jr. from 1947 until 1959 and had a major role in the evolution of the nation's monetary policy beginning in the late 1940s.

In 1942, while working for the Board of Economic Warfare, Mr. Riefler was appointed to direct its functions at the London Embassy with the rank of minister.

Philip H. Willkie

RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 10 (UPI).—Philip H. Willkie, 54, son of 1940 Republican presidential nominee Wendell Willkie, was found dead today in the garage of his farm home near here.

Mr. Willkie apparently died of natural causes as he prepared to drive to his law office in Rushville, a short distance from his country estate, police said.

He was a former Indiana state legislator and the only child of Wendell Willkie, who died in 1945.

Robert Goldstein

GLENDALE, Calif., April 10 (UPI).—Robert Goldstein, 70, a motion-picture producer and former production chief at 20th Century-Fox studios, died of a cerebral hemorrhage in his home in London Monday, his family said here today.

Mr. Goldstein, who was an executive of Scotia Productions in London at his death, began as an agent for orchestra leaders and became head of production for Fox in Europe. He was named studio production chief in 1960 on the death of Buddy Adler, and returned to London a year later in his former position as supervisor for Europe.

OPERA IN PARIS

Paying a Debt and Getting a Hit

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—The Paris Opéra joined last night in the strangely belated revival of Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani," simultaneously discharging an old debt to the composer and acquiring an authentic hit for the season's repertory.

Strangely belated, because although it is one of the composer's middle-to-late works—falling between "La Traviata" and "Simon Boccanegra"—it has not really taken a significant part in the Great Verdi Revival, which has been going on for close to half a century and has restored to the active repertory several half-neglected works. It did not, like some of Verdi's flawed masterworks, benefit from a revision by the composer himself. Nor, until very recently, had it been recorded in full—a consecration bestowed in the long-play era on even the composer's most obscure early operas.

At the bottom of this mysterious business is the origin of the work, which was a commission from the Paris Opéra for a work to be given during the grand exhibition of 1855. It was to be a grand opera in the manner invented by Meyerbeer and the ubiquitous librettist Eugène Scribe—five acts with ballet, grand choruses, spectacular effects, magnificent scenery and a historical subject. Scribe supplied the libretto, a lot of warmed-over hash lifted from various sources, purporting to deal with the events of Easter Monday of 1282 in Palermo, when the French occupiers were massacred in a popular uprising.

Enough Agony

This job gave Verdi enough work, as he said, "to stun a bull," and enough agony to make him leery of the Opéra for a lifetime—the experience reaching its farcical climax when the leading soprano disappeared with her boy friend for a few weeks during rehearsals. She sang the premiere anyway, which gives you an idea of how the Paris Opéra was run in those days. More seriously, Verdi had to deal with a libretto that was the precise opposite of what he always wanted and responded to best—terseness and emotional sincerity. Yet, it was a success here and in Italy before falling out of sight.

There is a wealth of music here straight out of Verdi's top drawer. If he responded mechanically to some mechanical situations, he also supplied rich musical clothing for Scribe's collection of cardboard dummies. Besides the relatively well-known selections—the splendid overture, the popular bass aria "O tu Palermo," the baritone's "In braccio alle dovizie," and the soprano's last-act showpiece, the so-called Bolero—there are some fine soprano-tenor duets, a superb scene for tenor and baritone that stands squarely in the great line of Verdian father-son duets, a powerfully expressive quartet, and a moving trio that is the work's real finale.

If the opera looks backward in form, making it a bit of an anachronism in Verdi's steady march toward "Otello" and "Falstaff," much of the music also looks ahead—such as the machinations of the assassins against a background of deliberately trivial ball music, a technique already used and to be used even more tellingly in the final act of "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Same Team

The Paris production comes by way of the Hamburg State Opera and the New York Met, where it has already been produced by the same team, headed by John Dexter, the English stage director, and Josef Svoboda, the Czech scenic designer and theorist.

Svoboda eschews realism in favor of a timeless abstraction. His basic unit of a long flight of stairs is subjected to various changes in shape, and with the addition of other scenic units stands for a variety of locations. It is disconcerting in an unfamiliar (pseudo) historical work to be deprived of representational scenery, but there are powerful compensations.

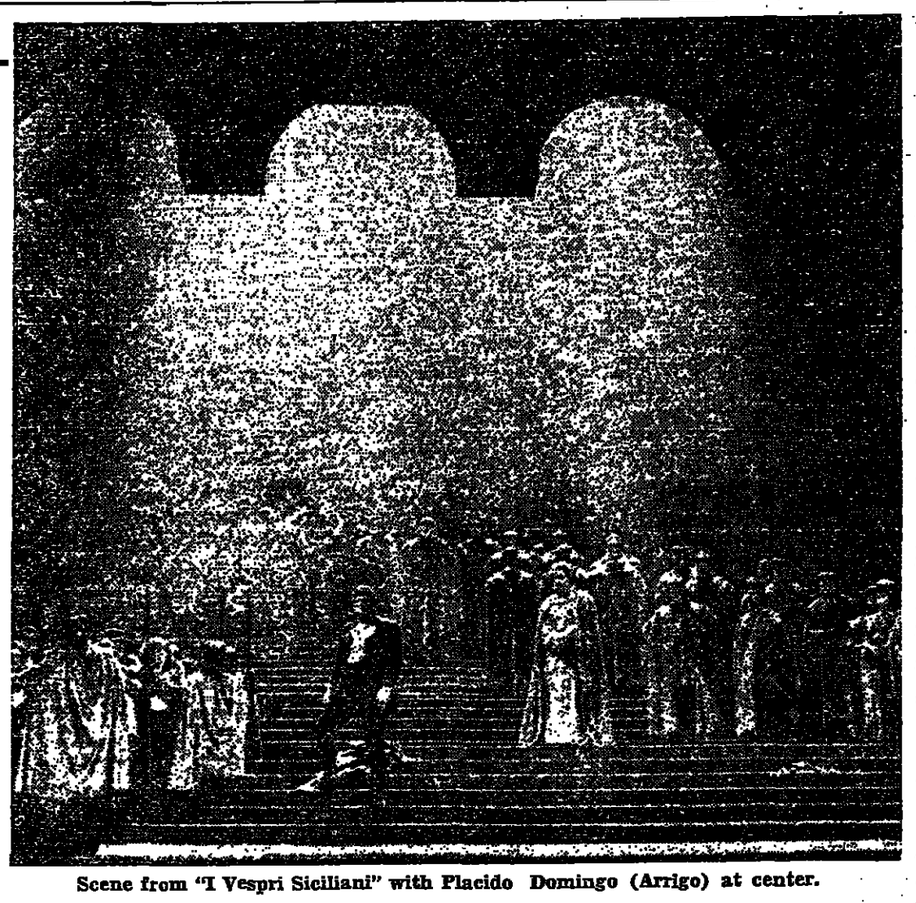
The overhead lighting throws the action into a permanently *mobile chiaroscuro, of which Jan* Skalicky's black-white costumes are an integral element. The flexibility of the set gives a welcome fluidity to the procrustean five-act format, and papers over the more incomprehensible comings and goings in the plot. Dexter uses the stairway to move his characters with expressive effect: concentrating on their elemental human dilemmas. The scene in which he has Procida stare down at Arrigo and Elena from the gloom at the top of the stairs, during their Act II duet, adds a dimension to Scribe's mindless plotter with one silent coup de théâtre.

This is not, however, a work that runs by itself, and on the whole it got the performance last night that it needed to make its effect. Placido Domingo, as Arrigo, was not only in splendid voice, but he threw himself fully and passionately into the role of a young man overhelmed by the conflicting demands of filial obligation, love and patriotism.

The role of Elena demands a dramatic soprano of considerable agility, to which Martina Arroyo's considerable virtues do not fully correspond. Where the expansive Verdian line was called for, she was at her best, but she was thrown slightly off her pace by passages that demanded a brisker attack and more tonal brilliance. David Chanesian (stepping in for the indisposed Peter Glossop) was a solid Monforte, father and tyrant in one, and his dark, rough-hewn baritone gradually warmed to its task. Roger Soyer sang smoothly as Procida, without quite succeeding in bringing this figure to life. The lesser characters were very ably taken by house singers, and the Paris chorus again distinguished itself in its important duties.

Nello Santi conducted with broad and incisive gestures that must have been clearly visible from all points on the stage. He got things off to a fast start with a rousing account of the overture, and from then on conducted with total commitment and unremitting vigor, earning his share of the enthusiastic ovation.

The principal cut in the original score was, of course, the half-hour ballet that was obligatory in 1855 and superfluous now (those interested in the music can hear it, lavishly included in the recent RCA recording), but it remains a long work, lasting three and a half hours with two intermissions.



Scene from "I Vespri Siciliani" with Placido Domingo (Arrigo) at center.

FASHION

New Blood Courtesy of A Government

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 11 (IHT).—The British fashion scene gets more interesting all the time because it keeps getting new blood. The reason? "The fact that the government has put up so much money to encourage talent," said Daphne Brooker, head of the School of Fashion at Kingston's Polytechnic.

There are 48 national fashion schools in England (compared to one in Paris) which keep feeding the market. *Some of* the results could be seen last weekend at a show of eight young designers dubbed "The New Wave." Out of the eight, the three best ones, Ann Buck, and Sue and Helen came from British fashion schools.

"The course lasts three years and anybody can apply," said Miss Brooker, who has held the job for 10 years. "Students must be at least 18 and have had one year of preliminary art training. We're very small and very selective. We only take 20 a year. But if they're accepted, they automatically ge a scholar*ship.*"

Miss Brooker, described as "the best fashion teacher in the country" by Prudence Glynn, the Times (London) fashion editor, is red-haired, soft-voiced but determined. She studied at the Royal College of Art and "was sure I wouldn't teach—because my mother was a teacher."

But after a spell with theater design, where she worked a lot on modern clothes, she started teaching at the Polytechnic.

She mixes technical training, such as cutting patterns or sketch designs, with real projects for the industry. For instante, she puts her students on a three-week job for Liberty, working out the firm's next print, or asks them to develop a new coat shape for Wallis shops.

"We try to break the routine," she said. That also means a week at the Victoria and Albert Museum library or a trip to Paris to do the rounds of the fashion houses. At the end of this month, she is taking 12 of her best students to Saint Gall, Switzerland, to participate in a contest put on by the embroidery industry. To do her selection, she had to screen 15,000 designs.

Miss Brooker also calls on designers from the industry to come as guest teachers. "We've had Richard Smith (Chelsea Cobbler) for shoes, Graham Smith, who does lovely hats, and Margaret Langston, who's not so well known but does excellent jewelry. Over half our teaching is done that way."

Fast Pace

"The pace of work is very fast and students do get exhausted at times but they get around a lot," she said. "I believe in keeping it moving. But we must have a careful eye and watch out for the industry. We tread a tight rope between the commercially acceptable and the wild flights of fantasy that do so much to develop a fashion talent.

"I believe the students should have a lovely time when they're at college. Nevertheless, we must see that when they leave, they don't receive a soul-destroying shock."

Some of them also make good. Among her "babies," Miss Brooker listed Janice Wainwright "who's smashing. She has her own company, making soft and pretty dresses." Also Richard Nott, now assitsant to Valentino and Brian Walsh, who works at Jaeger.

Commenting on "The New Wave," Miss Brooker felt Sue and Helen were the best. They specialize in fluffy, romantic chiffon dresses as delicate as English china. They are strongly influenced by Zandra Rhodes in a young-girl way. "Controlled fantasies," as Bea Miller, British Vogue's editor put it—and an interesting development on the London scene which often gets out of hand.

Another Effort

Another good effort was made by Ann Buck who managed some young, black dresses and Carlos Arias, whose knits, to quote Miss Baker again, "stood out a mile."

As for her current fashion students, Miss Brooker feels they have matured. "They used to be very young, very zany and very cheap," she said. "Now, they're becoming a lot more grown-up. Sometimes, when I see their designs I'm amazed. I'd say: 'But you wouldn't wear that!' The answer: 'No, but I will soon.'"

"Everybody hates the throw-away things," she added. "It's over. It's become quite a thing to say: 'I bought it last year and I'm still wearing it.'"

WAVERLEY ROOT

Chestnut II: From One Extreme to Another

Part II of a two-part article.

MAN'S oldest method of providing himself with food is to gather what nature has placed at his disposal. He has therefore been eating that ancient example of nature's bounty, the chestnut, since the earliest prehistoric times, for no food is easier to gather: the nuts when ripe drop to the ground and need only to be picked up. (American Indians, in *their* prehistoric times, were already making bread of chestnut flour.) There are at least two references to chestnuts in the Bible, one of which describes rather shabby conduct on the part of Jacob, who assured strong offspring from his livestock by putting peeled chestnut twigs in the watering trough when they drank, neglecting to *do the same for the cattle of* Laban.

Legendarily the chestnut passed into Western Europe via Castan, a town of eastern Thessaly: hence its generic name of Castanea. The ancient Romans were fond of chestnuts: their poor counteracted the rank taste of some of the wild greens they ate by boiling chestnuts with them: the legions are credited with having spread the chestnut (and the walnut) throughout Europe. We hear of it in France in the 13th century when Saint Louis expanded the category of "fruits fit for cooking," *aigrun* (which rather curiously meant chiefly citrus fruits and a few other acid ones), to include nuts, the chestnut among them. At this period France was eating chestnuts from Lombardy, which were harked in the streets of Paris; but by the 16th century native chestnuts from the central plateau and the region of Lyons had gained favor, and were being served on the royal table. That they were popular in England too may be deduced from the passage in "Macbeth" where one of the witches complains:

A sailor's wife had chestnuts
in her lap,
And munch'd, and munch'd,
and munch'd: "Give me,"
quoth I:
"Aroint thee, witch," the
rump-fed ronyon cries.

The sorceress was so incensed at being denied a treat of chestnuts that she arranged with her sisters to stir up tempests in the path of the sailor's ship.

Basic Nutriment

In its long history as a human food, the chestnut has been an aliment of extremes: it has provided luxurious dishes for the rich, but more often the basic nutriment for the poor. In its aristocratic aspect it wiped out the distinguished Italian Challant family, whose last survivor, Giulio Giacomito, 12 at the time, died from a surfeit of chestnut cream. As a festive food, the chestnut appears on the New Year's menu in Japan (a country where connoisseurs do not hesitate to send to distant cities for the exact type of chestnut they prefer), but this may be less a tribute to the lusciousness of the nut than the result of the custom of composing the meal of foods symbolizing the virtues which it is hoped will be exercised during the coming year. Part of the Sino-Japanese character which means "mastery" suggests the sign for "chestnut"—a pun in ideograms.

Presumably it is the quality of the chestnut which makes it a holiday food in Modena, Italy, where it is served on St. Martin's Day, soaked in wine must and then roasted. White wine accompanies chestnuts at the *castagnade*, the annual festival at which La Garde-Freinet, near St.-Tropez, France, reminds the nation that it grows the best chestnuts of the region. The *marron glacé* (candied chestnut) is in France a traditional harbinger of the Christmas-New Year's holiday season. This complicated confection, whose preparation involves 16 separate operations, is claimed by the French, who say they invented it in the time of Louis XIV; but Aretino had praised the candied chestnuts of Chiusa Pesio in Piedmont 150 years earlier.

The chestnut has always been much less important for the rich than for the poor, who could pick up free in the forests a filling food capable of replacing such staples as cereals or potatoes. In the three countries which today still make the largest use of chestnuts—Japan, Italy and France—it has often been the principal food of the poor. It was so described in Italy as early as the third century BC., and after the collapse of the Roman Empire many Italian populations were reduced largely to chestnuts, eaten boiled or *roasted*.

In English we talk of a diet of bread and water where the French would say *jeuner à l'eau et à la châtaigne* (fasting on water and chestnuts); note that the kind of chestnut mentioned here is not the *marron*, which would carry too rich a connotation. Molière established the miserly character of Harpagon (simultaneously underlining the lowly position of the chestnut) when he depicted him as giving what he considered a sumptuous banquet, beginning with "a few boiled chestnuts." Before the potato entered the French larder, chestnuts provided the basic food of the poor; in Corsica, always and still one of the poorest parts of France, chestnuts hold the place elsewhere occupied by the potato. Chestnuts in Corsica have also been used as a cheap substitute for bread; the chestnut was referred to sarcastically as "the Corsican bread tree." Corsicans still say of persons who eat cheaply and badly, "they eat out of the drawer," a reminder of the days when wild chestnuts gathered in the woods were spread out to dry in bureau drawers, to which one had recourse on the not infrequent occasions when there was nothing else to eat.

The Contents

"The chestnut," a leading *marron glacé* maker of Privas once said for publication, "can be considered a complete food." This is something of an overstatement. It is true that various peoples at various times have made do with little else, because they had little else, but they were not getting a balanced diet. Chestnuts are indeed highly nourishing: 3 1/2 ounces provide 250 calories and 3 1/3 pounds is enough to supply the day's entire caloric needs for an average worker. Dried chestnuts contain as much nitrogen as wheat. The nut is relatively rich in mineral salts, especially calcium, phosphorus and potassium—twice as much of the last as in cereals—which makes chestnuts excellent promoters of growth in infants. Unfortunately their vitamin content is much lower than that of grains, and it consists of the most fragile types (B, only a third as much as in wheat, and C) which are easily destroyed in cooking. Unfortunately also they are 40 percent starch—and their starches are of types particularly difficult to digest. Chestnuts should be avoided by dyspeptics, diabetics and the overweight; anyone who wants to remain slim should remember the cry of the 13th-century chestnut vendors in the streets of Paris:

Châtaignes à rôtir, qui crois-
sent aux bois,
Près des montagnes, font la
personne engressir.

(Roasting chestnuts, which grow *in the woods,/Near the mountains, they make a body fat.*)

Besides eating chestnuts, there is another variety: the origin of its name escapes me, unless perhaps it was invented by Isaac Hill Bromley (1833-1898) who referred to it early:

These dinner speeches tire
me, they are tedious, flat
and stale:
From a hundred thousand
banquet tables comes a
melancholy wail,
As a hundred thousand ban-
queters sit up in evening
dress
And salute each mouldy
chestnut with a signal of
distress.

'Godfather' Showing To Big Cuba Crowds

HAVANA, April 10 (Reuters). Lines form several hours before performances here of "The Godfather" which several cinemas are showing in a patched-up black and white version. Few American films have been seen here under the Castro regime.

The film is dominating conversation in the city. The official newspaper Granma has for three days running carried interviews with members of the departing audiences, most of whom say they disapprove of conditions in the United States as portrayed in the film.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1974

Schmidt Says Mark Won't Be Revalued

Affirms Europe Float Is Going to Continue

COPENHAGEN, April 10 (AP). West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt flatly denied today that there would be any revaluation of the deutsche mark.

After a meeting of the five Common Market countries linked in the "snake" float of Western European currencies he told newsmen:

"There will be no devaluation, revaluation, nothing." Asked if the "snake" would continue, he testily replied: "Of course. What else did you think."

The regular monthly meeting, officially described as "routine," was held amid speculation that West Germany would either revalue or let the mark float freely.

The Danish Finance Minister, Poul Nyboe Andersen, put it more formally in a news conference. He said the five decided they had "the will and the means to maintain the structure of current exchange rates."

Besides Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Andersen, the other participants were Willy de Clercq of Belgium, W. Duisenberg of the Netherlands and Pierre Werner of Luxembourg. The directors of their national banks were also present. The five maintain the link with Norway and Sweden, neither EEC members, through their national banks.

Mr. Andersen confirmed that the question of "a too strict Western German monetary policy" was discussed, but added that all five agreed to maintain the present structure. He said the meeting was "very encouraging" and that the five were determined "to stick together and help any country with its possible problems."

He hoped the other four EEC partners — France, Italy, Britain and Ireland—would one day join in monetary cooperation. But he observed that Britain especially had "tremendous economic and political problems at this time."

Mr. Andersen said a major topic of discussion was the whereabouts and fate of the huge sums of money the Arab nations had collected lately for exported oil.

This money was expected to show up somewhere in the next two months as investments either in the United States or in Europe, he said.

The question of the destination of the Arab money is of vital interest to the European economy, he said.

Mr. Andersen announced that the fourth monthly meeting would be held in Bonn on May 19.

Helmut Schmidt

Pound Drops On European Money Marts

As Interest Rates In U.K. Decline

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—Sterling suffered heavy losses on foreign exchange markets today as a result of further declines in London interest rates.

The British currency's loss against the dollar in London was more than three cents at one stage, although it ended the day steadier and down by 2.75 cents at $2.3555.

The decline, the largest in one day for several months, came as the four main London clearing banks cut their base lending rate by 0.5 percent to 12 1-2 percent.

Cheaper borrowing was good news for companies trying to rebuild after the three-day week, and the Financial Times index of leading shares rose by 1.3 points on the day to 294.5, following an eight-point boost yesterday.

The effect on sterling, however, pointed up the dilemma for the Labor government in its efforts to bring interest rates down at home. If British rates fall below those offered in other centers, volatile money on deposit in London usually flows out of sterling into other currencies.

In a general retreat in Europe, previously-strong sterling lost ground against the West German mark, dropping to 6.07 DM from 6.12 overnight. The dollar, on the other hand, posted further advances against most European currencies.

The Bank of England's weighted depreciation index for sterling showed a 17.54 percent decline from the Smithsonian levels of December 1971, after standing at 16.59 percent yesterday.

The cut in British bank-lending rates today followed the release last week by the Bank of England of £300 million in special deposits that were taken out of the banking system to curb the growth of the money supply and to fight inflation.

The Bank of England was not believed to have intervened to brake sterling's fall today and some bankers felt the dollar-sterling rate would decline to about $2.35—which they felt would be more favorable for British trade than recent exchange rates in the $2.40 range.

Italy Has Payments Deficit As Trade Gap Grows Wider

ROME, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a payments deficit of 34 billion lire (about $56 million) in January, compared with a surplus of 258.9 billion lire in December and a deficit of 382.6 billion lire in January, 1973, the Bank of Italy announced today.

The January deficit, according to preliminary figures, came from a deficit in current accounts of 525 billion lire and a surplus in capital movements of 491 billion lire.

Payments in January were mainly influenced by two factors: A steady increase in international borrowing by Italian state agencies and a rapidly growing import bill, especially for crude oil, meat and sugar.

In early 1973, Banca d'Italia set a policy of encouraging the widest possible borrowing abroad by various state agencies. These agencies, which have borrowed an estimated 5,000 billion lire in the past 18 months, turn their hard currencies over to the bank and receive lire in exchange for domestic development projects.

It was this that accounted for the turnaround in capital movements from deep deficit at the beginning of last year to the current surpluses.

Offsetting the surplus in capital movements has been a worsening trade deficit. Italy usually runs a deficit in trade which is balanced by tourist income and emigrants' remittances, but in recent months the rapid rise in the cost of crude oil especially has overwhelmed these balancing factors.

In trade figures released yesterday it was disclosed that the trade deficit gathered momentum in December and for all of 1973 stood at a record 3,250 billion lire, compared with a 1972 deficit of only 415.2 billion lire.

Italian government policy seems to be to abandon any real hope that the trade deficit can be corrected or reversed, and concentrate on the capital accounts.

To improve the capital accounts position without continued borrowing, Italy recently raised the discount rate to 9 percent from 6.5 percent. The government also hopes to lessen private capital exports by making domestic securities investment more attractive.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Italy said the country's net official bank reserves stood at 2,870 billion lire at the end of January compared with 2,910 billion lire at the end of December.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British, U.S. Investment Firms in Link

Shareholders of Overseas Securities Co., of the United States, have cleared the way for Schlesinger European Investment Ltd., of Britain, to acquire 45 percent of the investment company's capital stock. The move is designed to expand the mutual fund, which, according to its directors, "isn't large enough to be able to absorb the necessary expenses of operating a regulated closed-end investment company on a profitable basis." It is also designed to head off a possible delisting of its shares by the American Stock Exchange for failing to meet certain standards. The fund has 141,151 shares outstanding, recently valued at $681,774. That falls short of the Amex's listing requirement of at least 200,000 publicly held shares with a market value of at least $1 million.

Toshiba Expects Sales to Rise

Parent-company sales of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) will total about 400 billion yen (about $1.4 billion) for the first six months of the year ending Sept. 30 and will probably reach 475 billion yen in the second half, making an overall rise of 20 percent for the year. Kazuo Iwata, executive vice-president, says after-tax earnings for the parent in the first half should be about 9.2 billion yen and should remain at this level in the second half. Mr. Iwata says Toshiba plans to continue expanding its foreign operations, and a plan is being considered to build a plant for the production of television picture tubes in West Germany as a joint venture.

Siemens, Philips' Tighten Accord

N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken and Siemens AG have agreed to intensify their cooperation in the semiconductor sector that started in 1969, Philips' West German subsidiary reports. Philips' notes that under the present pact, only single transistors and diodes were included. The agreement will be expanded to include integrated circuits. The companies will exchange licences and know-how in development and production methods, Philips says.

Joint Oil Venture in Canada

Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil Ltd. (Cigol), 61 percent owned by Northern & Central Gas Corp., of Toronto, has agreed with Marubeni Corp. and Fuyo Petroleum Development Corp., of Japan, to study the feasibility of oil production from an oil sands lease held by Cigol in the Cold Lake area of northwestern Alberta. Cigol says the evaluation program, to cost an estimated $20 million, will consist of delineation drilling, engineering studies and pilot and prototype operations. The program will evaluate the feasibility of "in-place" production rather than the surface mining and separation type of operation being carried out by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. In the same general area. Great Canadian, a Sun Oil Co. unit, is the only plant currently extracting oil from the Alberta oil sands.

Business With U.S. Is Doubled

Soviet Trade With West Jumps 43% in '73

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 10 (NYT).—Soviet trade with the capitalist world, spurred by the Kremlin's intensive technology hunt, jumped more than 40 percent last year so that the West accounted for more than one-fourth of Moscow's global commerce for the first time since postwar crisis days.

Trade statistics released today showed that the United States alone had more than doubled its two-way trade with the Soviet Union to become its second most important Western trading partner, earning a $1-billion trade surplus with the Russians.

By Soviet accounting, two-way trade with the United States totaled $1.56 billion, at the prevailing 1973 exchange rate of $1.34 to the ruble.

West Germany was the Soviet Union's top Western trading partner, with a trade total of $1.62 billion. That was still less than one-third the total of Soviet trade with East Germany, Russia's No. 1 trade partner.

However, the overall growth of Soviet trade with Socialist countries was a very modest 9 percent. This meant that for the first time in years the Socialist world accounted for less than 60 percent—58.4 percent, in fact—of the Soviet Union's global trade in 1973.

With the rest of the world feeling the squeeze of the energy crisis, Moscow stepped up its energy exports last year in all categories.

Priority to Communists

Today's preliminary report in the Economic Gazette did not give a detailed breakdown in all categories, but traditional Socialist trading partners appeared to have been given priority in receiving increased oil exports from the Soviet Union.

Soviet oil exports increased from 107 million metric tons in 1972 to 118 million metric tons in 1973. The share going to Socialist countries increased from 60 to 68 million metric tons, from year to year. A metric ton is roughly equivalent to seven barrels.

Of Moscow's Western trading partners, Finland received 10 million tons, Italy about 9 million, West Germany 6 million, and France more than 5 million. In Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia received 14.3 million tons, East Germany 13 million tons, Poland more than 12 million, Bulgaria more than 9 million and Hungary more than 6 million.

Soviet natural gas exports jumped from 3.4 billion cubic meters in 1972 to 4.9 billion in 1973, and its electric energy exports from 6.9 billion kilowatt hours in 1972 to 9.4 billion in 1973. But no breakdown of recipients was given.

In a separate report today Tass said that Moscow and its East European trading partners, including Romania, were near agreement on construction of a 1,850-mile gas pipeline from Orenburg in the southern Urals to Uzhgorod, on the Soviet border with Czechoslovakia, to deliver more gas to Eastern Europe.

In discussing the sharp growth in Soviet trade with the West, the Economic Gazette said that this has been partly caused by rising world prices in the capitalist market.

The overall growth of Soviet foreign trade, it reported, was from 26 billion rubles in 1972 to 31.3 billion rubles, or $41.9 billion, in 1973. Of last year's total, 18.3 billion rubles was with Socialist countries, 8.3 billion rubles with developed capitalist countries, and 4.7 billion with developing countries.

Trade with China was 201 million rubles, a slight decline from 1972 but still higher than 1971.

In 1973 figures showed a recovery from the 700-million-ruble trade deficit of 1972 to a trade surplus of 300 million rubles. Exports ran 15.8 billion rubles and imports 15.5 billion.

Preliminary figures from the U.S. Commerce Department showed American exports to the Soviet Union in 1973 totaled more than $1.2 billion and imports from the Soviet Union were $214 million. The discrepancy with Soviet figures reflects differences in accounting and the fact that the American figures were preliminary.

U.S. Oil Firms Said to Violate Anti-Trust Law

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—Witnesses before a congressional subcommittee charged yesterday that major oil companies have been breaking anti-trust laws for years with the knowledge and sometimes the approval of the Departments of Justice and the Interior.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of a House subcommittee investigating federal oil and gas leasing policy, and three witnesses complained that the major oil corporations are either dictating the terms of survival to smaller companies or forcing them out of business.

Rep. Dingell said the connections between the companies were a "monstrous web" of ties involving exploration, lease bidding, producing, refining, pipelines and marketing.

Rep. Dingell and the witnesses insisted that the practices of the major oil companies were anticompetitive and violated the Sherman and the Clayton anti-trust acts.

One witness, William Lamont, a former attorney in the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, charged that one oil consortium made up of five companies on the West Coast had manipulated prices during the last eight years so that California received for state-owned oil $300 million less than its true value.

The testimony came during continuation of hearings into the impact of federal offshore oil leasing policies on the smaller companies. The hearings are being held by the subcommittee on activities of regulatory agencies of the House Permanent Select Committee on Small Business.

In seeking to document what he called anti-competitive leasing and production activities of the major companies, Kenneth Cory, a Democratic member of the California Assembly, called attention to a series of "joint ventures" by the companies in bidding for leases to state-owned oil.

Mr. Cory said the state legislature had received documents that led the staff to believe that "virtually every joint venture among any of the major oil companies cooperating in California is in violation" of the Clayton anti-trust act.

Tax Increase Set

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—A petroleum tax reform bill would let the Treasury take $16 billion more from the oil industry's revenues.

The House Ways and Means Committee completed its basic work on the bill yesterday but put off a final vote until after the Easter recess, which ends April 22. The delay is to allow staff experts to assemble a last draft, including changes ordered by the committee this week.

The chief target is the controversial depletion allowance, which presently permits 22 percent of gross income from oil and natural gas property to be deducted from taxable income up to a top of 50 percent of taxable net income. This currently saves oilmen between $2 billion and $3 billion a year in federal taxes.

Under the legislation, this special tax write-off eventually would be ended for most oil, but not for natural gas.

For most oil, however, the allowance would drop to 15 percent on Jan. 1, 1975, to 8 percent a year later, and to zero on Jan. 1, 1977.

Another part of the bill would levy a new windfall profits tax on the petroleum industry, but oilmen can escape paying this if they use such profits for exploration and development of new energy sources.

Banks Charged With Speculating In Money Marts

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 10 (AP-DJ).—Excessive speculation, including possible manipulation, threatens orderly trading in foreign exchange markets, several leading bankers warned today at the annual convention of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

The warning was issued by George Chittenden, senior vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; Robert Le Clerc, vice-president of Continental Bank International; and Jacques de Dumast, president of Banque Européenne de Financement, of Paris.

The bankers said that some banks, mainly in West Germany and Switzerland have engaged in "irresponsible and possibly immoral" trading in foreign currencies in search of profit. They did not cite any specific example. Mr. Chittenden and the other bankers urged intensified self-policing of the market.

Speaking of the "abuses," Mr. Le Clerc said "it is a trend that is picking up speed and we need to put a brake on it."

Imported Car Sales On Increase in U.K.

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Imported cars increased their share of the British market to 27.62 percent of total registrations last month after taking 23 percent of the market in the first two months of the year.

The imported cars' share of the market had been declining since October, when it reached a record 31.86 percent.

Market Loses Bounce After Computer Failure

NEW YORK, April 10 (Reuters).—The stock market rode along a firmer path today until a computer failure forced the New York Stock Exchange to suspend trading.

The breakdown occurred shortly after 11 A.M., and when trading resumed a half-hour later the market seemed to lose some of its early muscle. At the finish, prices were lower on light turnover.

Most analysts regarded the initial gain as primarily a continuation of yesterday's technical rally—the first in four sessions.

But as more banks fell into line with the higher prime interest rate—to 10 percent from 9 3 4 percent—investor optimism gradually disappeared.

A disappointing remark on the outlook for inflation from a government official also appeared to dampen market sentiment.

Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said he expected the United States to be faced with serious inflationary pressures in the second half of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.13 points to 343.71. It was ahead about 5 points in early trading. Gainers led decliners by about 695 to 635.

Trading was slow throughout the session. Volume totaled 11.16 million shares compared with 11.33 million yesterday.

IBM dropped 2 3/4 to 230 1 4, and Burroughs 1 7 8 to 196 5 8 despite improved earnings.

In the case of IBM, some analysts said that the first quarter's $2.94 a share versus $2.34 a year earlier was "in line with expectations."

But IBM said that the 22.5 percent rate of increase in total gross income in the period may not be maintained for the balance of the year.

Walt Disney, the subject of adverse comment in a published report, slid 3 1/4 to 45 1 4.

Also in retreat were International Nickel down 2 1 8 to 32 5 8, Texas Gulf 2 3 8 to 29 5 8, and Polaroid 1 1 8 to 60 3 4.

Dome Mines sagged 9 points to 168 among the golds. Campbell Red Lake dropped 5 3 8 to 52, and ASA 1 1 8 to 88 3 8. The decline in the golds followed late weakness in the price of bullion in London.

General Electric dropped 1 1 4 to 53 3 4, although it reported higher first-quarter earnings after the market closed yesterday.

Low-priced Occidental Petroleum rose 3 4 to 10 1 8. It said net for the first two months was sharply ahead of a year ago.

Natomas spurted 2 7 8 to 50 following a bullish earnings projection from the company.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Index fell 0.44 to 94.36.

Giant Yellowknife Mines, among the volume leaders, fell 1 7 8 to 18.

Prime Rate Rise To 10 Percent Spreads in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—The move to a 10 percent prime interest rate continued today, with banks across the country raising their prime rate from 9 3 4 percent to 10 percent, tying the record level posted last year.

Money market analysts say they expect the 10 percent prime rate—the interest charged to a bank's most creditworthy corporate customers—to become industry-wide before the end of the week.

Among the banks raising their prime rate to 10 percent were: Bank of America, the largest commercial bank in the United States; Chemical Bank of New York, seventh-largest; and Continental Illinois Bank & Trust of Chicago, eighth-largest.

Analysts say that U.S. Federal Reserve Board policies aimed at halting inflation have tightened the supply of money, making it more expensive for banks to borrow from the Fed.

Company Reports

Avco

First Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	9.9	10.14
Per Share	0.50	0.52

Caterpillar Tractor

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	822.4	751.8
Profits (millions)	45.7	60.6
Per Share	0.80	1.06

IBM

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	3,001.74	2,450.51
Profits (millions)	431.26	340.13
Per Share	3.94	2.34

Owens-Illinois

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	521.5	418.9*
Profits (millions)	24.63	13.04
Per Share	1.71	0.80
Per Share (Diluted)	1.56	0.77

(*)-Indicated.

Whirlpool

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	388.2	372.9
Profits (millions)	9.8	13.2
Per Share	0.27	0.51

Market Closed

The Paris stock market remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
61¼	49	Abbt Lb 1.32	15	31	54	53¾	53⅞	+ ½
61¼	48½	ACF Ind2.40	10	11	50½	49¾	50¼	+ ⅜
[illegible]	12½	AcmeClev 1	7	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
5⅛	3¾	AdmDg .04e	6	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13¼	11	AdmE 1.20e		13	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
5¼	4	Ad Millis .20	7	25	4½	4¼	4	
11¼	8½	Addrsso .60		52	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
[illegible]	9¼	AdvInv .34e		16	10	9¾	9¾	
78	54¼	AetnaLf 2.16	7	210	55½	55½	55	+ ¼
[illegible]	28	AetnaLfe wi		6	29½	28½	28½	+ ½
[illegible]	10⅛	Ahman .30e	4	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2⅞	Aileen Inc	6	24	3¼	3	3½	— ¼
58	40	AirPrd .20b	24	157	50⅞	50	50¾	+ ½
12⅞	12⅜	Airco .80	7	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
[illegible]	[illegible]	AJ Industris	6	2	2	2	2	
24	18	Akzona 1.20	7	25	22	22	22	+ ½
[illegible]	12⅞	Ala Gas 1.16	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
102¼	95	AlaP pf8.28		z320	95	95	95	— 1
29¼	12⅜	Alaska Intrs		65	15½	14½	14½	— ½
[illegible]	8	AlbertoC .35	8	22	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
[illegible]	13⅝	Albertsn .50	10	8	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	AlcanAlu 1	14	378	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅛	AlcoStd .40	4	12	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
32	22¼	AlconLb .20	23	1	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	3⅜	Alexdra .10e	24	14	7	6¾	7	
22	17	AlisnM 3.05e	5	94	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
[illegible]	9	AllegCo .35e	11	7	9⅞	9⅞	9½	
32¼	25	AllgLud 1.40	5	44	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
41	37¼	AllgLud pf 3		4	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
[illegible]	13⅞	AllgPw 1.52	7	62	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
[illegible]	7	AllenCo .20r	5	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
54	37	AlldCh 1.27	10	140	41⅞	41½	41	
22	15	AlldMnt .48	9	229	15¼	15½	15½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	12	AlldPd .80	5	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
24	20	AlldStr 1.50	5	32	22	21⅜	22	+ ½
4	3⅛	Alld Supmkt	9	25	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	8⅛	AllisChal .26	7	26	9	9	9	
7¼	6⅜	AllrtAur .50	5	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
17⅜	14⅞	Alpha Pt .72	5	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
51	42	Alcoa 1.24	16	200	50⅞	49⅝	49⅞	— ½
[illegible]	8⅝	AMBAC .50	5	11	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Amcord .20	6	6	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17⅝	Amerce 1.20	4	10	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
40	23	A Hess .30b	4	183	29⅝	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
87	54½	A Hes pf3.50		79	67⅝	65¾	67	+ ¾
16	11⅜	AAirFilt .44	9	38	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	7	Am Airlin		119	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
7	4⅞	A Baker .30		7	6	5¾	6	
37¼	32	A Brnds 2.36	7	20	33	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	7	AmBldM .32	6	11	8½	8	8	— ¼

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	10⅝	StaggCo .40	7	8	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
73	[illegible]	Skelly Oil 1	14	3	61½	61¼	61¼—	¼
16	13¾	Skil Corp	13	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
21	[illegible]	Skyline .24	18	309	20⅝	19¾	19¾	
14¼	9⅛	SlaterW .40	6	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
13⅞	11⅛	SmithAO .78	4	15	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅞
20⅛	18	SmithInt .24	19	51	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
53	47⅛	SmithKline 2	14	17	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	
16⅞	13⅝	Smucker .80	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
17⅛	15	SolaBas .60	7	9	15	15	15	
3¼	2	Sonest 1.66c	11	14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
29⅞	20⅞	SonyCp .10e	19	1233	28⅛	27½	27⅝—	⅛
41¼	31⅝	SooLin 2.38e	4	26	34⅛	32⅞	33⅞+	1⅛
8	[illegible]	SOS Con .30	4	4	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
18⅞	16	SCarEG 1.48	9	34	17	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅛	10⅝	Southdown	4	164	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
28	21⅞	Sdwn pf1.80		13	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
34⅝	30	SoestBkg .80	14	6	33½	33⅜	33½	
19⅞	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	367	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
17⅞	15⅛	SouthCo 1.38	7	1138	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
34	30	SouInG 2.28	6	4	30½	30¼	30½+	½
56⅞	46	SoNRes 1.50	9	20	50¾	50½	50½—	½
37⅞	34⅛	SoNETl 2.84	8	28	35	34	35 +	¾
40⅛	32	SouPac 2.16	8	18	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
57⅝	43⅝	SouRy 1.92	10	130	45	44	45 +	½
57⅞	48¼	SouRy pfA 3		5	50⅛	49½	50⅛+	1
6⅞	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
31⅛	25⅝	SoutUGa 1.50	7	21	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
18⅞	13⅞	Southl'd .30b	13	282	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
10⅛	7½	SwstFor .20	4	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅝	18	SwtFl pf1.50		11	21	20⅝	21 +	⅜
11⅛	10	SwstSv .82	9	49	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
5⅞	4⅝	Sparton .20a	4	20	4½	4½	4½	
15⅞	10⅞	SperryHut 1	4	54	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	¼
37	32¼	Sprry H pf 3		2	32½	32½	32½	
46⅞	37⅞	SperryR .66	12	527	39	38⅛	39 +	¼
17⅞	15⅞	Sprague El	7	37	18	16⅜	16⅜—	⅜
12	10⅛	SpringM .60	7	6	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
32	26⅝	SquarD 1.10	20	18	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞+	¼
90	77⅛	Squibb 1.62	23	63	84⅞	84¼	84⅞+	⅛
36⅛	34⅝	StaleyM 1.40	8	7	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
25⅞	23⅞	StPoor 1.16e		41	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛—	½
60⅞	46½	StBrand 1.83	15	21	53¼	52⅞	53¼+	⅜
43⅝	34	StBPaint .28	28	12	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	⅜
36⅛	27½	StOilCal 1.70	5	357	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
118	89⅞	StOilInd 3.20	12	99	94⅞	93¾	93⅞—	½
66	52	StOilOh 1.36	26	121	54¼	53½	53½—	½
62⅛	60⅛	SO Oh pf3.75		z100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
8⅛	6	StdPress .24	5	27	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
10⅛	8¾	StPrud .66b	9	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
16⅞	10⅞	Standex .44	5	6	12½	12¼	12¼+	¼
31	25⅝	StanWks .96	9	5	27¾	27½	27½—	¼
12⅝	9⅛	Stanray .60	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17¼	Starrett 1	7	1	20½	20½	20½	
16⅛	9¼	StatMI 2.27e	4	602	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
13¼	10⅞	StaMS 1.16e		35	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
49	39⅞	StauffChm 2	9	11	43½	42⅞	42⅞+	¾
7⅛	6½	Sterchi .48b	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
31¼	22⅞	SterDrug .65	19	353	25¼	25¼	25¼—	¼
32⅞	25	StevensJP 2	5	27	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
30	24⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	11	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
17⅞	13⅛	StokeVanC 1	5	11	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
13⅛	12¼	StokVC pf 1		z700	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
89⅞	58¼	StonW 1.99e	13	53	60⅝	58½	58½—	1½
13	10⅛	StoneCon .40	5	6	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	StopShop .90	5	238	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
17⅞	13	StorerBdg 1	7	1	14¾	14¾	14¾+	¼
9	7	StrideRite .65	8	92	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
38⅞	28¼	StuWor 1.32	4	5	34¼	34¼	34¼+	¼
30½	22	StW pfA1.40		6	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Suave Shoe		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
18¼	14⅞	SuboPro .80	7	10	17	17	17	
18⅛	16⅛	Sun Chm .40	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
61⅞	42⅞	SunOil .98r	8	28	43⅞	42⅞	43½+	1
55	40⅞	Sun O pf2.25		47	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞+	½
20½	15⅞	Sunbeam .90	8	28	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
27½	21	Sundstrd .80	10	20	23½	22¾	23½+	¾
45½	41	Sunds pf3.50		1	41½	41½	41½+	½
24⅞	15⅛	SunshM .48b	28	117	18	16⅞	16⅞	
19⅞	13⅞	SupValu .76	7	11	18⅞	18¼	18¼+	⅛
304	199¼	Supr Oil 1.40	25	10	208½	201¾	207½+	7½
8⅛	6⅛	SupmkG .20	8	25	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	¼
25	19	Superscpe	4	30	19⅞	19	19 —	¼
12⅞	6¾	Sutro 1.40e	4	18	7¼	7	7⅛	
8	5⅛	Swank .68a	6	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
29¾	23	Sybron .72	12	10	23¼	23	23¼+	¼
9⅛	6⅞	Systron Don	5	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	

T

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅞	16⅛	TaftBrd .80	7	6	18¼	16⅞	18¼+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Talcott Nat	14	2	8	8	8	
7	5⅛	Talley .60	5	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Talley pfB 1		2	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
17⅞	13⅜	TampaE .88	8	100	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
26	17½	Tandy Corp	12	1245	23⅞	23	23½+	¼
9⅞	7	Tappan .40	4	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9½	6⅛	Technicolr	7	582	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	⅛
16	12	Technicon	17	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
47¾	34⅞	Tektronx .20	16	67	41¼	40⅞	41 +	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Telecor .25	4	4	5	5	5	
14½	12¾	Teledyn .40t	4	145	12⅝	12¼	12½	
68¼	63⅛	Teledyn pf 6		6	65¾	65¾	65¾	
8⅞	4	Teleprmpt	30	150	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Telex Cp		25	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
24¾	21¼	Tenneco 1.44	7	344	21¾	21⅜	21½—	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Tennco wt A		139	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
91½	80	Tennc pf5.50		7	80¼	80¼	80¼+	¼
23⅞	20⅝	TesoroP .24	8	293	23	21⅞	22⅞+	⅞
32⅞	26⅝	Texaco 2	5	597	27¾	27⅜	27½	
54	34	TexETr 1.70	10	37	35⅛	34	35 +	1
33	24⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	58	27½	26¾	27 —	¼
36⅝	30	Texasglf .76	12	882	31⅛	29⅛	29⅞—	2⅛
21⅞	18	TexasInd 1b	8	7	19¾	19¼	19¼—	¼
114	92¾	TexInst 1	26	251	98	96½	96⅞+	⅝
21⅛	13⅝	TexOilG .01	15	178	15	14¼	14¾+	¾
28½	22⅞	TexPLd .55e	9	8	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
25	18	TexUt 1.08	9	132	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	½
13⅞	7⅜	Textfl Ind	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅞	19¼	Textron 1.10	7	52	21¼	20⅞	20⅞+	⅜
32	27⅞	Textr pf2.08		5	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	¼
23⅞	20⅝	Textr pf1.40		2	20½	20½	20½—	¼
15⅞	10⅛	Thiokol .50	6	196	15½	15	15 —	½
47⅞	37⅞	ThomBet .64	24	5	44¾	44⅝	44¾+	¼
11⅞	7⅞	ThomIn .40b	6	10	10¼	9¾	10¼+	⅝
12	9¼	ThompJW 1	6	5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
7¼	6¼	ThrftDg .40	7	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
22¾	17¼	TI Corp 1.40	8	18	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
47⅛	32⅞	TidwatM .52	13	84	33¼	32½	33¼+	⅝
40¼	30¾	TimeInc 2	7	23	38¼	37⅝	38⅛+	¾
17⅞	13⅞	TimeMir .40	8	152	15⅞	14¼	14¼—	1⅝
35½	31⅞	Timkn 1.80a	6	55	31⅞	31½	31⅝—	⅛
19	15¼	TishRlt .40b	18	53	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	⅝
8½	6	Tobin Pkg		7	8	8	8	
28	24⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	4	25	25	25	
15⅛	12⅛	TonkaCp .40	6	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
9⅞	6	ToolRol .40b	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
36¼	28⅞	TraneCo .96	11	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
45½	39	TranUn 1.44	13	11	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	½
18⅞	12½	Trans W Air	4	213	14	13⅜	13½—	⅛
23⅞	19	TWA pf 2		7	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
8⅛	5⅞	TrnWF .20e	4	5	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
10⅞	8½	Transam .50	7	142	9	8⅞	8⅞	
80¼	73¾	Trans pf4.50		1	74	74	74 +	¼
22	18⅞	TraInc 1.76e		33	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Transcn .45	7	10	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
35½	27¼	Travlrs 1.08	7	50	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
45	35⅞	Travelr pf 2		3	35⅝	35½	35½—	⅜
18	12⅞	TRE Cp .80t	6	138	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
27½	22⅛	TriCon 2.76e		61	23	22⅞	22⅞	
34¼	31	TriCn pf2.50		4	31¼	31	31	
27¼	19⅞	TriSM 3.07e	6	47	20¾	19¾	19¾—	⅜
14	11⅛	Trianind .90	5	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9	TrianPfc .40	3	2	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
26	20	Trinity .60	6	12	20⅞	19⅞	20 —	¼
22⅞	12⅞	Tropicana	12	81	13⅞	13⅛	13¾+	⅜
20⅞	17½	TRW In 1.12	6	114	18¾	18½	18⅝+	⅛
57½	52½	TRW pf4.50		4	55¼	55¼	55¼—	1
59¼	53½	TRW pf4.40		2	56	55¾	56 +	½
116	107	TRW pf4.25		1	111	111	111 —	3
12⅞	10½	TucsonG .84	6	27	10⅞	10⅝	10½	
9⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .20	8	15	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
12	8⅜	Tyco Labs	8	8	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	¼
20⅞	13¼	TylerCp .40	6	26	20	19¾	20 +	½

U

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	19	UALInc .12e	13	658	27¼	26½	26¾—	¼
29½	19¼	UAL pf.40		491	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
21¼	16	UARCO 1.10	6	3	19¾	19⅛	19¾—	⅛
16	13¾	UGI Cp 1.32	7	29	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
14⅞	11⅜	UMC Ind 1	5	28	12⅞	12¼	12⅛—	¼
10⅞	8¼	Unarco .50	4	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
30	25⅛	UnilLtd .82e	6	2	27¾	27¾	27¾+	¼
41	37	UniNV 2.30e	5	2	37¾	37¾	37¾—	½
18¾	13	UnBancp .84	6	101	12½	12½	12⅝—	1
63	48½	U Camp 1.40	14	48	58¾	57⅞	58¼+	⅝
39	31¾	UnCarb 2.10	8	303	39	38¼	38¾+	⅝
19¼	14⅝	UnCom 1.33	7	2	17¼	17	17	
8¾	6	Union Corp	9	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅛	14	Un Elec 1.28	9	44	15	14⅞	14⅞	
3⅞	2¾	Un Fidelity	5	12	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
56⅞	40½	UnOCal 1.98	7	148	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛+	¼
73⅛	52½	UOCa pf2.50		12	55⅞	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
97¾	74½	UPacCp 2.40	14	80	79⅞	79	79 —	¼
17¼	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		13	14	13¾	13¾	
11	5½	Unionam	5	34	8	7½	7½—	⅜
9⅝	7¼	Uniroyal .70	5	56	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
93¼	87⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z10	90½	90½	90½+	½
29½	22⅛	Unit Air 1.80	5	102	27⅞	27	27⅝+	⅝
95⅞	84¼	Unit Air pf 8		78	90½	90	90 —	¼
8⅞	7¼	Unit Brands	3	111	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
13⅞	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		17	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
9⅛	8	UnitCp .73e		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅞	6½	UnitFin Cal	4	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
7⅞	5¾	UnGsPL wi		331	6½	6	6⅛	
28	25½	U Illum 2.32	8	8	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
10	5¼	UnitInd .36	6	21	9⅞	9½	9½	
6½	4⅞	UnitIn pf.42		1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	5¼	UnitInn .10	7	64	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	11	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
21	16⅞	UnMM 1.40	4	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12	Un Nuclr		7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4¼	2½	UnitPk Min		39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
19¼	14⅛	UnitRefg .40	4	11	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
38½	33⅜	USFidG 2.48	9	70	33¾	33⅜	33¾+	⅛
25⅞	19⅝	USFoS 3.07e		4	20	19¾	19¾—	¼
19½	14¼	US Frgt 1.40	7	29	17¼	16⅞	16⅞+	½
23⅞	17½	USGyps 1.60	7	42	21⅛	21	21⅛+	¼
7⅞	4⅝	USHome .16	3	131	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅞	US Ind .67	3	89	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
23½	17	USLeasg .24	13	120	18	17¼	17¼—	½
12⅞	10⅞	US Rlty 1.36	13	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
13¼	10⅜	US Shoe .95	6	29	11¼	11	11⅛—	¼
45⅝	36½	US Steel 2	6	345	42	41⅜	41⅞+	⅛
14¾	13	USTobac .76		22	14⅛	13⅞	14	......
17⅞	15⅜	UnITel 1.04	9	119	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
3⅜	1⅞	UnITel wt		16	2	1⅞	2	
22⅞	20½	UnTI 2pf1.50		1	20½	20½	20½	
26¼	23⅜	UnTel pf1.50		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
10¼	7¼	Unitrode Cp	8	17	8¼	8	8	
16¼	12⅜	Univar .64	5	18	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
29¾	25⅞	UnLeaf 1.76	6	14	26½	26¼	26¼	
18¼	14⅛	UnivOil .37e	8	82	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜—	⅝
77½	54⅛	Upjohn .96	29	119	9	67½	67⅞—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Uris Bldg		17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅛	20	USLIFE .28	10	63	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
12⅛	10¼	Usifelnc 1e		12	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
20⅞	16⅞	USM stp 1	4	14	19	18½	18½—	⅛
28¼	25⅛	USM pf2.10		2	27	27	27 —	½
18	16¾	USM pf1.50		z10	16½	16½	16½—	¼
52⅞	36	UtahInt .52	17	224	38	37	37⅝+	⅛
36	31½	UtahPL 2.32	8	26	31¾	31½	31¾	
46⅞	29½	UV Ind 1	5	56	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
29⅞	29⅛	UV Ind wi		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
36⅝	24	UV In pf1.26		8	34⅞	34½	34½+	½

V

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13¼	9¾	Varian .15e	9	44	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
27⅞	24⅛	Veedr 1.72a	5	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
8⅛	6	VendoCo .40	6	9	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
10⅞	7½	Venice .20	4	11	8	7⅞	8 +	½
15⅛	13½	VestSe 1.24e		9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
34¼	23⅜	Vetco Offsh	27	35	25⅝	24¾	25⅞+	⅞
19⅞	15	VF Corp .76	7	21	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
7½	4⅞	Viacom Inl	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	VictCmp .50	7	13	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
15⅞	13⅝	VaEPw 1.18	6	193	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
109	100¼	VaEP pf8.84		z220	102	100¼	100¼—	1¾
88½	79½	VaEP pf7.20		z50	80½	80½	80½	
64	[illegible]	VaEP pf 5		z60	61½	61¼	61¼	
50	49	VaEP pf4.04		z20	50	50	50 +	1½
6⅞	3½	Vornado .97t	6	37	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
17⅛	12⅞	VSI Corp .60	6	20	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
29¾	25⅛	Vul Mat 1.60	7	1	28	28	28 —	⅛

W

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅞	29¾	Wachova .76	12	32	30	29¾	29¾—	⅛
74	65	Wach pf2.20		1	65	65	65	
20	14⅝	WacRl 2.30e	6	71	14⅞	14¼	14⅛—	¾
17	13¼	Walgreen 1	6	26	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
56⅞	47⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	12	8	48	48	48	
19	13⅝	WalMar .05e	17	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
20	14⅛	Wang Labs	13	7	15¾	15¼	15¼—	½
9⅞	5¾	Ward Foods		9	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11	8⅞	Warnaco .80	3	155	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
10	8¼	WrnerCo .58	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18½	7⅜	WrnCom .40	5	196	13¼	12¾	12¾—	½
36¼	20	WrnC pf1.25		1	26	26	26 —	½
39⅞	31¾	WarnL .72a	19	203	35¼	34⅝	34¾+	¼
38⅞	30	Warn S 1.20	9	34	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	¼
23	20⅜	WashGs 1.88	9	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16¼	12¼	WashNat .68	4	5	13	12⅝	13 +	½
17⅞	14⅞	WashSll 1	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
21	19	WasWP 1.48	9	6	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
15⅞	9	Waste Mgnt	14	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
29	15⅞	WatknJ .05e	14	42	24½	22⅞	22⅞—	2
6⅛	4⅞	WayGos .60	6	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅞	4⅝	Wean Unit		3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14⅞	9⅝	Wean pf.31k		1	13	13	13 +	¼
8⅝	5½	Weathrd .40	4	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
5⅛	3⅜	Webb Del E	5	26	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6½	WellMcL .54	2	11	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
27⅞	22½	WellFgo .96	10	16	24⅝	24¼	24¼+	¼
19	15	WllFM 2.11e	7	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7½	WellRG .68a	4	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
15	10¾	WescoF .40a	7	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
28	22¼	WtPIPep 2a	5	11	26¼	26⅛	26½—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	WnAirL .40b	8	597	12⅞	12¼	12⅝+	½
30⅛	25½	WnBnc 1.40	7	23	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	⅛
18	7¾	Wn Pac Ind	10	88	9⅞	8¾	9⅞+	⅝
15½	11½	WnPub'h .76	5	10	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
15⅞	11⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	626	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
71	56½	WnUn pf 6		1	56	56	56 —	1
49	38¼	WnUn pf4.60		5	44	43	43 +	1
52½	45	WnUn pf4.90		3	46½	46	46½+	1
26	18¾	WestgEl .97	10	420	19	18⅞	18⅞	
56½	52¾	Wst E pf3.80		z50	52¾	52¾	52¾	
38⅞	31⅛	Wstvco 1.16	7	127	33⅝	32¾	33¼+	¾
43½	33⅛	Weyerhr .80	15	547	42¾	42	42¾+	1¼
17½	12⅝	WhelFry .40	12	99	16¼	15	15⅞+	¾
23¼	13¼	WheelPitt St	4	35	19½	18¾	19¼	
61½	56	WhelPit pf 6		z80	59½	59	59 —	½
29⅞	21½	Whirlpol .80	12	155	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	
12¼	8⅞	WhitCon .70	3	51	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
38¾	36	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36	36	
13½	8¾	WhiteM .10e	4	30	12½	12¼	12¼	
2⅞	1⅞	Whittaker		55	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅞	12⅝	WickesCrp 1	6	42	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
6¼	5⅛	WiebdtSt .28	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
77	51½	WmsCos .40	11	124	54⅝	53⅞	54¼+	⅜
56⅞	32	Wms Co wt		154	35⅝	34½	35½+	⅞
44⅞	36¾	WinnDx 1.26	16	144	9	38½	38½+	¼
53¾	46	WinnDix 8		4	49	48½	48½—	⅞
7½	3½	Winnebago	36	617	6½	6¼	6¼	
26	22¾	WisEl P 1.72	8	20	23⅛	22¾	23⅛+	⅜
16⅞	15¼	WiscPS 1.2	8	6	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅞	17	Witco 1.04	6	27	19	18⅛	19 +	1
4⅛	2⅞	Wolver WW	6	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8¼	Womefco .50	6	228	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
13½	10⅞	WoodsCp .48	5	72	12¼	11	11⅛—	1⅛
19⅝	16⅛	Wolwth 1.20	5	75	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅜
34¾	29	Wolw pf2.20		2	30½	30½	30½—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	World Arwy	41	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
62⅝	51	Wrigly 2.40a	11	6	57	56¾	57	
9⅞	6⅝	Wurlitzer	70	11	7	7	7	
4¾	2¾	Wyly Corp		11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

X

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
125	104¾	XeroxCp 1	29	[illegible]	114½	112⅛	112¼—	1½
25⅛	17⅞	Xtra 1.57t	4	25	19	18¼	18½—	¾

Z

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅞	13¾	ZaleCorp .72	7	16	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
35⅞	25⅞	Zapata .30e	5	44	26½	26	26⅛—	¼
7½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	3	17	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
31⅛	24½	ZenithR 1.52	8	53	26¼	25⅞	26 +	¼
11⅞	8⅞	Zurn Ind .28	10	15	9⅞	9½	9½—	¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

c'd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb.	*1.05¼	*.50
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.74	.64
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.43	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.00	132.60
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	87-92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	140-150	47-48
Lead, spot, lb.	19-21½	.16
Copper elec., lb.	68.15-69¼	60-60¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.27½	2.04
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	34½-38	.20¼-½
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.840	2.280
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	738.0	509.8

*Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 10, 1974

World sugar No. 11: May 21.78, July [illegible] 47-50, Sept. 16.55-67, Oct. 15.50, March 13.30-35, May 12.75, July 11.68-55, Sept. 10.75-80.

Wool: May 182.0, July 178.0, Dec. 177.0.

Cocoa: May 89.80, July 81.70, Sept. 75.56, Dec. 65.75, May 55.85, July 53.50, Sept. 52.00.

Copper: May 120.80, July 115.80, Sept. 111.80, Oct. 110.20, Dec. 108.70, Jan. 107.70, March 106.08.

Frozen concentrate orange juice: May 46.95-47.00, July 48.00, Sept. 49.30, Nov. 50.80, Jan. 52.00.

Potatoes: May 18.48, Nov. 7.18, March 8.40, May 10.00.

Silver: April 439.80, May 442.00, July 450.20, Sept. 459.30, Dec. 470.20, Jan. 478.08, March 479.10, May 484.10, July 488.90.

COTTON N. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
May	61.85	64.00	61.85	63.80	+170
July	60.61	62.70	60.61	62.60	+165
Oct.	56.55	57.90	56.55	57.85	+109
Dec.	55.30	56.25	55.30	56.20	+ 50
March	55.90	56.60	55.90	56.70	+ 45
May	——	——	——	57.00	— 55
July	——	——	——	57.50	+ 50

B—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
May	4.25	4.37	4.18	4.28	4.26
Jul	4.03	4.12	3.96	4.03	3.99
Sep	4.01½	4.14	3.97	4.06	4.02
Dec	4.09	4.18	4.02	4.08	4.05
Mar	4.09	4.20	4.07	4.11	——
CORN					
May	2.66	2.69	2.63	2.674	2.64
Jul	2.69	2.70½	2.64	2.68½	2.67¼
Sep	2.61	2.64	2.57½	2.62	2.51½
Dec	2.50	2.51	2.45½	2.49	2.48
Mar	2.53	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.52½
SOYBEANS					
May	5.48	5.56	5.39½	5.48	5.45
Jul	5.44	5.51	5.36	5.44	5.42
Aug	5.42	5.47	5.32	5.36	5.39
Sep	5.34	5.38	5.24	5.31	5.34
Nov	5.28	5.30	5.17	5.24	5.23
Jan	5.29½	5.32	5.20	5.27	5.26
Mar	5.33	5.34	5.24	5.31	5.30
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	24.25	24.70	23.50	23.75	24.00
Jul	22.40	22.75	21.85	22.25	22.20
Aug	21.65	2.10	21.25	1.50	21.45
Sep	21.20	21.50	20.60	20.90	21.00
Oct	20.40	20.60	19.90	20.00	20.25
Dec	19.55	19.85	19.20	19.35	19.40
Jan	19.30	19.30	18.65	18.70	18.85
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	129.00	130.50	125.00	125.50	128.00
Jul	133.00	134.90	130.00	130.00	132.00
Aug	136.00	137.00	133.00	133.00	134.50
Sep	137.50	138.00	133.00	133.00	134.50
Oct	137.50	137.50	133.00	133.00	136.00
Dec	136.00	138.00	134.50	134.50	136.00
Jan	138.00	138.00	136.00	136.00	137.00

B-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	458.00	462.00	434.50	435.00	445.00
May	462.50	464.00	442.50	442.50	462.50
Jun	465.00	469.50	447.00	447.00	467.00
Aug	475.00	479.00	457.30	457.30	477.30
Oct	484.00	486.50	466.00	466.00	486.00
Dec	488.00	492.00	472.50	472.50	492.50
Feb	492.00	497.00	478.50	478.50	498.50
Apr	501.50	501.50	484.50	484.50	504.50
Jun	502.00	505.00	488.50	488.50	508.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	[illegible]	42.60	42.25	b42.60	41.55
Jun	46.60	47.00	46.40	b47.00	46.05
Aug	48.40	49.10	48.40	49.05	48.15
Oct	47.40	48.10	47.40	48.05	47.15
Dec	47.70	48.30	47170	48.10	47.60
Feb	48.00	48.25	47.80	48.25	a47.60

Sales: April 611; June 3010; Aug 2544; Oct 865; Dec 610; Feb 26.

SHELL EGGS

Apr	42180	43.75	42.80	b43.50	42.40
May	40.25	40.75	39.90	40.50	39.75
Jun	41.50	42.00	41.35	41.75	a41.20
Jul	44.50	45.00	44.50	45.00	b44.35
Aug	44.90	45.00	44.90	44.95	45.00
Sep	51.00	51.55	50.80	51.20	50.65
Oct	——	——	——	n50.50	n50.50
Nov	——	——	——	n52.50	a52.50
Dec	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.25

Sales: Apr 107; May 576; Jun 64; July 18; Aug 14; Sep 72; Oct 0; Nov 0; Dec 10.

LIVE HOGS

Apr	34.25	34.50	33.82	34.00	34.00
Jun	38.40	39.30	38.40	38.95	38.15
Jul	40.40	41.25	40.35	40.85	39.95
Aug	40.30	40.60	39.75	40.27	b39.40
Oct	39.25	40.00	39.25	39.70	38.80
Dec	40.40	41.50	40.40	41.15	40.10
Feb	41.00	41.30	40.95	41.30	b40.95
Apr	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	a39.0

Sales: April 438; June 246; July 624; Aug 297; Oct 144; Dec 129; Feb 10; April 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

May	50.75	51.67	50.65	b51.67	50.15
Jul	51.80	52.65	51.55	b52.65	51.22
Aug	51.00	51.65	50.75	b51.65	50.15
Feb	55.30	55.75	54.85	b55.75	54.30
Mar	54.50	55.20	54.50	b55.20	b53.70

Sales: May 1335; July 1148; Aug 279; Feb 128; March 4.

Open Interest: May 2073; July 2609; Aug 974; Feb 738; March 90.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Paris Commodities

	High	low	Close	Ch.
Sugar				
May	2950	2910	2940-2980	+20
Aug.	2630	2540	2628-2630	+58
Oct.	2220	2150	2191-2195	+42
Dec.	——		2090-2115	——
March	2030	2025	2027-2040	+27
May	1905	1895	1955-1985	——
Aug.	1870		1930-1910	+49
Nov.	——	——	1850-1875	+50
Jan.	——	——	1800-1870	+50
Cocoa				
May	1215	1130	1210-1214	+112
Jul.	——	——	1083	+48
Sep.	1031	1001	1031	+46
Dec.	825	793	822	+46
March	772	770	772	+45
May	762		767	+47

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sugar				
May	213	203.50	213 -214	202 -203.50
Aug.	183.20	174.50	183.10-183.15	174.50-174.60
Oct.	160.50	152.70	160.45-160.50	152.70-152.75
Dec.	151	144.50	150.50-151	143 -143.90
Mar.	141	134.50	— - —	133.50-134
May	133	129.50	132.75-133	125.75-126
Aug.	126	124	124 -127.50	-120
Cocoa				
May	960	889	954 -957	868 -869
Jul.	885	825	879½ -880	813 -814
Sep.	788	732½	782 -784	727 -728
Dec.	669	632	664 -665	629 -630
Mar.	592	557	588 -590	550 -555½
May	570	540	556 -560	535 -536
Coffee				
May	605	595	603½ -604	591 -593
Jul.	622	615½	622 -622½	612 -612½
Sep.	638	630	637½ -638	627 -627½
Nov.	651	644	649½ -650	640 -642
Jan.	666½	654	659 -660	650 -654
Mar.	672½	668	667½ -669	663 -665
May	674		677 -681	668 -670

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Silver: spot	197½- 198½	195 - 195½
Copper wire bars:		
spot	1230 -1240	1210 -1215
3 months...	1148 -1150	1128 -1129
Cathodes: spot.	1170 -1175	1158 -1160
3 months...	1133 -1136	1113 -1115
Tin: spot	3800 -3810	3820 -3825
3 months...	3780 -3785	3804 -3806
Lead: spot	280½- 281½	283 - 284
3 months...	286 - 287	289½- 290
Zinc: spot	695 - 700	685 - 695
3 months...	656 - 659	647 - 648
Silver: spot	197½- 198½	195 - 195½
3 months...	202½- 204	202 - 202½

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-21

Athlone Ind
Chacbrn pf
Charter Co
Elgin Natl
Gamb 1.60pf
Howmet Cp
Kaisr Alum
KaisC 2.50pf
Keebler Co
Nucor Co p
Olin Corp
Pittston Co
Potlatch Cp
Redman Ind
Reich Chem
Reynold Mtl
Southld Cp
Stride Rite
Tishm Rlty
Univar Cp
WnAir Lin

NEW LOWS-95

AlaP 8.28pf
Alleg Lud pf
Alleg Pw
Am T&T wt
AmT&T pfB
AmWW pref
Appld Mag
ArizPub Svc
Assd Trans
Babcok Wil
Barnett Mtg
Bates Mfg
Boston Ed
BT Mtg Inv
CaroPwLt
Champ Spk
Chessie Sys
CinnGas El
ClvEl 7.40pf
CNA Larwn
Colum Gas
Comb Engin
ConEdis pfC
ConFds pf A
CnPw 4.52pf
ContIllRlty
Cont Mtge
Cont Oil
ContOil pf
Cont Telep
Cordura Cp
DaytPL pfD
Divers Mtge
EquitLfe M
Excelsr InS
FstWis Mtg
GnATrn pf
GTelFl pfB
Getty Oil pf
Guardn Mtg
HouNG pf A
IllPw 4.26pf
IndM 7.76pf
Int Nickel
JerC 9.36pf
Johnson Svc
Lane Brynt
Larwin M
Linc Nat
LongILt pfB
MasMu Mtg
Mesa Pet
MtrE 3.90pf
Minn PwLt
Missn Equit
MontDak Ut
MonyMtg In
NiM 3.40pf
Norfk West
NorStaPw
OklaGE pf
Pac Petrol
Pasco Inc
PennaCo pf
PaPL 8.40pf
Ph El 4.40pf
Philip Morr
PNB Mtg Rl
Porter pf
PSEG 9.62pf
PubSvc Ind
PSInd 4.16pf
Rapid Amer
RCA cv4pf
Roch Tel
Rollins Inc
Rosario wi
StPaul Sec
SanDie Gas
Savannh EP
SoNwEn Tel
Spartan Cp
StdPoor Sec
Tennc wtA
Texasgulf
Tidewt Mar
Timken Co
Trinity Ind
Un Banco
UniTel
UnTel 1.50pf
USM 1.50pf
Wachovi Rlt
WnUn 6pf
Wometco A

Machine Orders Rise In Japan in February

TOKYO, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Machinery orders placed by Japan's private sector, excluding the shipbuilding industry, totaled 205.5 million yen during February after seasonal adjustment, a rise of 2.1 percent from January, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

Machinery orders from manufacturing industries alone, however, declined 18.3 percent in February from January in the third straight monthly fall, the government said.

Market Summary

April 10, 1974

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tandy Corp	124,500	23½	+ ¼
Sony Corp	123,300	27⅞	— ⅛
MonyMtg In	118,000	6⅛	— ¼
Southern Co	113,000	15⅝	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	92,000	10½	+ ¼
Disney W	88,500	45¼	—3¼
Texasgulf	88,200	29⅞	—2⅛
Am Tel&Tel	83,100	48⅞	— ⅛
Redman Ind	79,200	7	+ ¼
Pittston Co	77,100	34½	+1⅛
CNA Finl	76,300	9⅞	+1
Con Edis	76,300	18¼	+ ⅛
Int Nickel	72,500	32⅝	—2⅛
Amfac Inc	71,900	16⅞	
UAL Inc	65,800	26¾	— ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.16	11.33
Advances	694	735
Declines	635	614
Unchanged	429	429
Total issues	1758	1778
New 1974 highs	21	12
New 1974 lows	95	148

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	93,900	45⅝	+ ⅜
Giant Yell	54,700	18	—1⅞
Champ Ho	39,000	5	
Cook Ind	38,700	37	— ⅞
Marindu B	36,200	4⅝	
McColl Oil	33,600	6⅛	
Houst Oil M	33,000	44½	+1⅞
Asamera O	25,000	11½	+ ⅜
Goldfield Cp	25,000	1⅞	+ ⅛
NJB Pr Inv	23,400	5	— ⅜

Approx total stock sales 1,690,000
Stock sales year ago 3,172,880

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
95.27	93.74	94.26	—0.44

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	847.39	855.52	840.27	843.71	— 3.13
20 Trn	182.76	184.00	181.14	181.99	— 0.38
15 Util	88.06	88.99	87.65	88.09	
65 Stk	266.24	268.64	264.12	265.28	— 0.73

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	104.71	102.87	103.42	—0.27
15 Railroads	40.86	40.35	40.52	—0.08
60 Utilities	45.34	44.60	44.96	+0.07
500 Stocks	93.52	91.89	92.40	—0.21

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.49	49.23	49.23	—0.08
Industrials	54.20	53.85	53.85	—0.12
Transportation	36.28	36.18	36.18	—0.02
Utility	33.05	32.99	33.00	—0.01
Finance	58.86	58.64	58.64	+0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 9	236,362	289,729	4,908
April 8	251,925	319,339	7,390
April 5	231,257	283,292	5,677
April 4	219,686	284,886	6,222
April 3	230,298	288,226	5,671
April 2	293,105	301,441	6,197

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Eurco Is Worth...

April 10, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.07242	Belgian Fr.	49.83482
French Fr.	5.81188	Krone	7.39219
£	0.50542	Irish £	0.50542
Lire	758.60701	Lux. Fr. ..	48.83482
Guilders ..	3.24528	U.S. $	1.19734

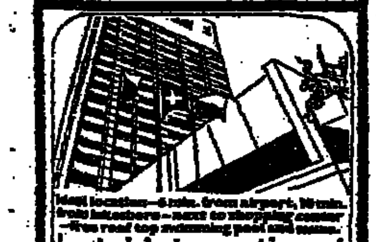
Eurocurrency Interest Rates

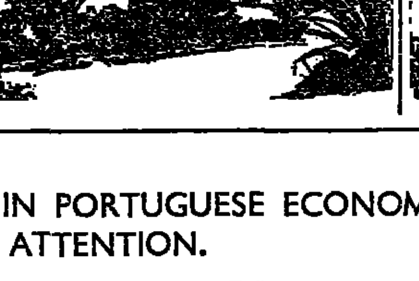
	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
D.	10 -10½	6 - 6½	9½- 9¾	14 -15
M.	10⅛-10½	8 - 8¼	9⅝- 9⅞	16½-17
M.	10⅛-10⅝	8⅝- 9	9⅞-10⅛	17¾-18¼
M.	10⅛-10⅝	9 - 9⅛	10 -10½	17⅝-18⅛
Y.	10 -10½	9¼- 9½	9⅞-10⅛	17 -17⅝

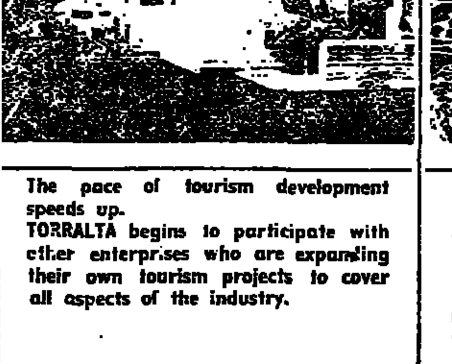
Tokyo Exchange

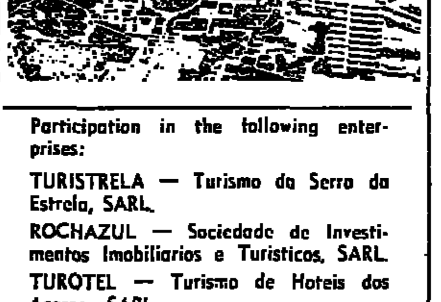
April 10, 1974

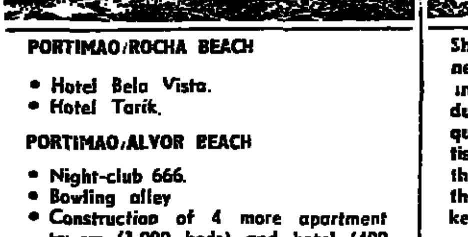
	Price Yen		Price Yen
[illegible]	278	Matsu El Wks	509
[illegible]	264	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	157
[illegible]	340	Mitsubi Corp.	428
[illegible]	471	Mitsui Co.	418
[illegible]	351	Mitsukoshi	410
[illegible]	157	Nippon Elec.	205
Honda Motor	650	Sharp	271
[illegible]	506	Shiseido	—
Japan Air Lines	1,970	Sony Corp.	3,900
Kansai El P	673	Sumitomo Bk	—
Kao Soap	360	Taisho Marine	335
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	249
[illegible]	260	Teijin	243
Kubota	380	Tokio Marine	566
Matsu. E. Ind	470	Toray	186
		Toyota Motor	478

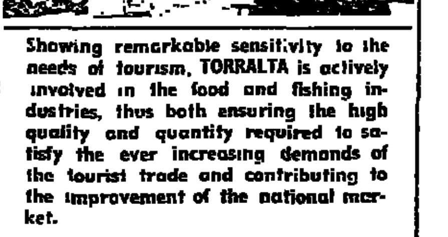


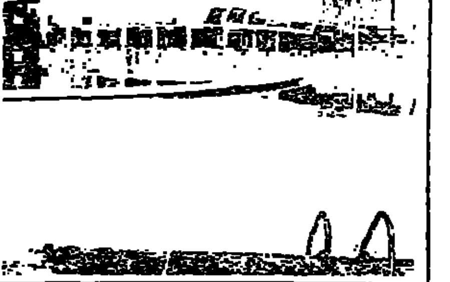












American Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	9⅝	AAR Co .07e	7	6	10	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	A&V Cos .25	3	4	5	5	5	
7½	6¼	AbrdMl .40b	4	2	7	7	7	
7½	1¾	Aberden Pet	79	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	Acme Haml	3	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Action Ind	4	10	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2	Adam Russl	7	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	AdobeOil Gs	13	24	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast P	4	9	3	3	3	
4⅛	3¼	AeroFlo .15e	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	1	Aerosol		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅝	AffilCap .11t	14	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1¼	9-16	Affil Cap wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Affil Hsp .20	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
6¼	7	AffilPub .15c	5	14	8¼	8	8	— ¼
4¾	3¼	After Six .10	4	4	4	4	4	
3⅝	2¼	AIC Phl .56t	5	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Aiken Ind	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Airborn Frt	6	6	7	7	7	
7½	5¼	Airpax .45t	4	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
11	6	Airwick .28	8	30	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅜
16⅛	12	Alan Wood	5	8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Alaska Airl	46	33	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Alba Waldn		10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	5	Alcolc .12c	7	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
7⅛	5⅛	Alleghy Airl	7	18	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
33	27½	AllegA pfC 3		2	30½	30½	30½	— 2
5	2½	AllegA wtO		3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2	AllegA wtN		48	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	AlldThr 1.20	5	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Allamil Co	6	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Altec Corp		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	
⅝	5-16	Altec Cp wt		5	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
51	43	Alcoa pf2.75		250	45¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
4¼	3	Amco Ind	7	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9⅞	7	AHessLL wt		78	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4	1¼	Am Agronics	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1	¼	ACenMtg wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	AContrl .20b	23	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	AFitch 2.95e	6	12	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
2½	1	AmFitch wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	9	A GarPd .24	8	64	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Alsraeli .26e	6	14	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	AmMot Inns	7	33	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
36½	31½	A Petrf 1.50	8	2	34	34	34	
3⅛	2½	Am Prec .10	25	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
9½	5⅞	AmRltyT 1c	8	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	
⅞	7-16	AmRltyT wt		1	½	½	½	—1-16
4⅛	2½	Am Recreat		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	A SafeE .58t	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3½	AmTrain Sv	3	60	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
17¾	8¾	AMICCp .04	6	226	14¼	13¼	13¾	+ ⅞
2⅛	1¼	Andrea Rad	35	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2½	1½	Anglo C .12e	10	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3½	Anthony Ind	46	9	5⅛	5	5	
1¼	¾	AO Indust	8	17	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
2	1¼	Applid Data	6	4	2	2	2	
33	24⅞	Aquit Ca .20	25	25	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
15-16	½	Argus Inc		47	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16¼	12	Ariz CL .70e	9	47	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
9½	8	ArzCol pf 48		6	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Armac Ent	4	29	8⅞	8	8	— ⅞
13⅛	8⅛	Armin Cp	5	13	13½	12½	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¾	Arrow Elect	3	1	4	4	4	
10	7½	Arundel .47t	4	4	8½	8	8	
4⅝	2	Arwood Cpo	6	8	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
14⅛	10¾	Asamera O	16	250	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅜
17¼	10½	AshlOil Can	10	17	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
7	5¼	Aspro .40b	4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Astrex Inc	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¼	5⅝	Atalanta Cp	4	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Atco Ind	33	3	1	1	1	
3¼	1⅞	AticoMtg wt		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26	14¾	Atl Richl wt		85	17⅞	17	17	— ¾
17	13½	AlCM B .33e	6	17	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	Atlas Cp wt		6	1	1	1	
25	19⅛	AugatInc .15	21	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
20½	12½	Austral Oil	17	36	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Auto Bldg	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	2	Autmat Rad	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	AutmSvc .20	7	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
46¼	40⅜	Autm Sw .72	15	2	45	45	45	— ½
3¼	2¼	AVC Corp	3	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4	3½	AVEMC .14	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15	12	AVX Corp	21	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅝

B

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.45e		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
1⅝	⅞	BangPun wt		6	1	1	1	+ ⅛
21	14	BanstrCtl Lt	11	46	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
13	8	BankrU .20c	14	25	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Banner .03	4	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Barclay Ind	9	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9½	7	Barnwel Ind	29	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Barry P .42t	7	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
7½	4⅞	BarryWr .40	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Bartell Med	3	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	2	Barwick ET	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	BasinPet Co	9	57	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	9	BayrkU .90c		11	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	4	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
1⅞	1⅜	Belscot .13t	4	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	BenStMg wt		4	2	2	2	
4	2½	Benrus Crp	6	8	3¼	3	3	— ¼
4½	3	Berg En .44t	10	11	3¼	3	3	
5¼	2⅝	BergRlt .80e	4	17	3¼	3	3	
¾	5-16	BergRlt wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3½	2⅜	Berg Brun	33	5	3½	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BernzOmat	7	32	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Bertea Corp	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
5¼	4¼	BervenC .10	6	1	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
1⅝	1⅜	Beverly Ent		34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	12½	Bic Pen .28	18	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅝	Big Ber 1.12	5	5	19¼	19½	19½	— ½
5	3¼	BigV Supmk	4	2	4	4	4	
14½	13⅜	Bink XI .90r	5	7	14	13	14	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	BinnySm .72	7	4	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Bio Dynam	16	23	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Blount .08	5	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Bodin Ap .40	7	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Boheck Crp	107	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24¼	12⅛	Bowmar Ins	7	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	5¾	Bowne .20	3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33¼	26⅞	BowVall .10	97	8	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
11¾	5⅞	Brad Ragan	7	218	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
25⅝	18¾	BradtCm Sy	24	29	19¾	18⅞	19⅜	
4⅛	3	Branch Ind	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15	9⅞	BranifAr wt		3	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
19	15⅞	Brascan A 1	4	34	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
20¼	12¾	BraunEn .52	6	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅛	Brewer .40	8	144	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ 1
1⅛	1⅛	BroDart Ind	21	19	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	BrownCo wt		13	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	BwnFB .40b	8	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5⅛	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		1	5	5	5	
4⅝	3¼	BTU Eng	13	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14½	11¾	Bundy 1.08a	4	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¾	Burgess Ind	10	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	BurnsInt .60	7	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2¼	5½	Butler Aviat	3	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅛	21½	Buttes G Oil	18	55	24½	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅝

C

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4½	1¾	Cablcom Gn	30	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	5⅜	Cagles In A	3	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Caldor .75b	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
11⅛	7½	Calcomp	7	44	10	9⅜	9⅜	
15	12	Cal PrtCm 1	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Calvert Exp	19	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Camco Inc		6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
10⅞	6	CampChib	6	183	8	7 11-16	7 11-16	— ¼
12	8⅜	CampInd .40	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	CdnExp GO	46	32	3 5-16	3 3-16	3¼	
7 15-16	6¼	Cdn Homstd	47	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9½	7	CdnHydr .25	8	3	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
14	12	CdnInP 1.08	4	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
3⅛	3¼	CdnMarc .15	11	5	3½	3½	3½	
14⅛	10⅛	Cdn Occidnt	12	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
7½	5¾	Capehart Cp	4	24	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
3¼	2⅛	CapitlFd .32	4	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
15¼	5⅞	Ca EMI .41e	9	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5	3½	Caressa .20	5	40	4⅛	4	4	
66½	56	Carnatn .96	16	42	62½	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
13¼	10¾	CarPipl .84b	7	4	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
4	2¼	Carr wt		6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3¼	2⅛	Carrols Dev	25	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	20¼	CastlA 1.20a	4	55	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ½
16¼	13½	CastlF 1.59e		12	14¾	14¾	14¾	
2¼	1⅝	Castleton In	113	26	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14	10½	Castlwd Int	14	1	13½	13½	13½	
10⅛	7¾	Cavitron Cp	17	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
52¼	48	CenPL pf 4		y100	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ 1¼
5	4¼	CentSec .28e		6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Centind .11r	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	7½	Convill Com	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5½	3⅛	ChamH .02h	15	300	5¼	5	5	
8¾	6½	CHB Fd .55t	5	5	8	7¾	8	
3⅝	2¼	CHC Corp	6	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
26	21	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
10	7¾	Child World	11	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
2⅛	1⅞	Christian Co	13	4	2⅛	2	2	
1¼	⅞	ClMtgGr wt		14	1	1	1	
1⅛	1	Cinerama	7	65	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	6⅜	Circle K .26	7	30	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
4¼	2¼	CitznFinl .16		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅛	9½	CK Petrolm	17	23	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
9¼	6	Clark Gr .30	4	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Clarkson .16	6	23	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅝	6	Clausng .50e	4	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Clopay .05r	143	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16½	5⅞	CMI Inv wt		121	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	7	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	13	Colt Mat .56	10	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
3⅞	3	Cohu In .15e	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Colt Intl		21	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅛	7	Coleman .44	7	47	10¼	10⅛	10½	
5⅜	1½	Colon Coml		13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5⅞	1¼	ColwMtg wt		4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
13	9⅜	Comb Com	7	11	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17½	Cmbustn Eq	13	8	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4¼	Com Gr .10c	10	21	5½	5	5½	+ ½
13	9	ComlAlli .30	8	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
16¼	12½	CmlMet .60b	4	29	16¾	15¼	16¾	+ 1½
8	6	ComPsyc Ct	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅜	ComSv 1.62b	6	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
4½	2	Compac Cp		14	2	2	2	— ⅛
12⅛	5	Compoin .22	6	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	20	Compugrp	9	27	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Comput Eq	8	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Comput Inst		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4¼	3	Cmput Mch		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅛	7⅞	Conchc .32a	4	5	8½	8½	8	— ¼
3¼	1½	Concrd Fab	15	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Condec Crp		3	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
4½	4⅜	Connlly Con	18	1	4½	4½	4½	
10⅛	9½	Conrock .60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Conroy Inc	4	18	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	36	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	9¾	Cons Ret .40	6	9	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
8¼	6	Consync Co	10	47	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
2	1	Cont Mater	13	26	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2⅛	13-16	Cont Tel wt		5	1½	1⅜	1½	
37⅛	22¼	Cook In .60e	2	387	39⅜	36⅞	37	— ½
14⅛	11⅜	CookPnt V 1	7	2	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	
10	6	Cordon Intl	9	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
19	13⅞	Core Labs	13	2	14¼	14⅛	14½	— ½
17½	15½	CorrBlk .71a	3	4	15¾	15⅝	15½	
5¼	4½	Coscolnc .30	4	19	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
2½	1⅛	Cott Corp	20	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Cousins wt		6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
15¼	7¾	CorCbl Com	14	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ½
3	1⅞	Craig Corp	3	1	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	5¾	CramrE .20t	4	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Creativ Mgt	1	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	CreoleP 2.60	4	15	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3¼	1⅛	Crest Foam	17	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
16½	15	Crompton 1	5	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
52	33	Cross AT .42	17	15	38½	37¾	38	+ ½
10¼	7⅛	CrowlyM .40	4	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
24½	16⅞	CwnCPt .25r	3	9	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	11½	Crystal Oil	11	44	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15	11½	CSE Cp .40a	4	4	11½	11¼	11½	
7⅛	4⅝	Cubic Cp .20	9	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅛	1½	Curtis Math		1	2	2	2	

D

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅝	4	Damson Oil	18	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Data Contrl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37¼	22¼	Data Dcuml	10	30	36⅞	36	36	— 1⅜
4⅛	3	Data Prod	4	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19¼	8¼	DayMin .10c	16	69	9½	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
2		Daylin wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	7-16	DCL Inc		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
3⅛	2⅝	DeJur Amsc		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1½	DeltaCp Am		9	1½	1½	1½	
12½	8⅛	Deltn Fd .54	9	4	11	10¾	11	
16¼	7⅞	DTalEz .10e	6	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
19¼	17⅛	Depsltr 1.28	6	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
25	13	Deseret .25	14	49	15¼	14⅝	14¾	— ½
5½	3⅝	Designcr Jw	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Dev Cp Am	3	32	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
22⅝	14¾	DiamM Drll	10	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
3⅝	2¾	Diebold VC		12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15½	14	DillardSt .40	6	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
10¼	6½	Dixilyn Cor		9	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
45	36	Dome Petrl	28	138	39⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
9¼	7⅛	Donkeny .30	3	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Drew Natl	18	2	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	7	Driver Harr	3	1	7	7	7	
6⅝	5	DrgFair .40	9	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
1½	15-16	Dunlop .06e		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6⅛	3¾	Dynlctn .05e	14	45	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
5⅛	3¼	Dynell .43t	7	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

E

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	8¼	E Systm .80	6	31	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
1⅝	1	Eagle Cloth		5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
10¼	5⅜	ErlScheb .36	7	19	6	5¾	5¾	
10⅛	8	Earth R .36	9	27	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
21⅛	14½	EasonO .10r	11	10	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	EsmAir .23t	4	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	11	Eastn Co .88	5	7	12½	12½	12½	
5¼	2½	Eazor .04e	7	x1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Eckmar Co	10	11	1⅝	1½	1½	
14⅛	7½	Ecodyne	12	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
29¼	20½	Edgltn 1.29t	4	17	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Edmos .3	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	3½	Edo Corp	5	3	5½	5½	5½	
12¼	7⅛	EhrnhPh .20	5	24	10¼	9½	10	+ ¼
8	3⅜	Elco Corp	7	30	8	8	8	
3	1⅝	Elcor Chm		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
11⅜	8⅛	Electrog .80	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Elect Assist	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	8	Elec En .07e	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Elect Resch		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	ELT Inc	6	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Empress Intl	3	6	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	EpkoSh .64a	5	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	4	ErnstEC .20	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2¼	1¼	Ero Ind		40	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Espey Mfg	43	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Esq Rad El	3	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Euthenc .20t	14	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	EvanAr .10b	7	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12½	7	Execut .24b	12	25	8⅜	8	8	— ½

F

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	2¾	Fab Ind	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	5	Fabien .40a	6	9	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	FabricCtr .04	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Fabrics Nat		2	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	5⅛	FairNbl .30b	3	12	6	5⅞	6	
3½	1⅞	FairCh .10e	9	10	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Falcon Sbo	8	38	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7½	3½	Fam Dol Str	5	37	4¼	3⅞	4	— ¼
6½	3¾	Fash Fa .32r	4	22	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4½	3	Fed Resrces		29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	14¾	FedMrt .60b	4	11	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
17⅝	11⅞	Felmnt .12e	10	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
7	4¾	Fibrebrd wt		38	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
25½	15½	FidelG 3.15e	4	44	16¾	15½	15½	— 1¼
6	3⅝	Filmways	6	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8½	5	FiltDyn .01e	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9	FinSanB .20	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10¼	8¼	Fin Gen .42r	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	17¾	Fst Dn 2.47e	7	12	19	18¼	18¼	— ¼
2⅛	1½	Fst Denv wt		15	1⅜	1½	1½	
6⅝	6⅛	FstHrt pf.50		10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2¾	Fst Rlty Inv	4	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
16½	10¾	FstSL Sh .48	4	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14½	1	Fst Va 1.99e	5	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	FstVaMt wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2½	8½	Fstmark .24	5	15	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	FiscnrP .43t	8	9	8	8	8	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Fishman .20	41	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	FlaggInd .12		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1½	Flock Ind	27	1	1⅝	1½	1½	
2½	1¾	Fla Capital	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	5⅛	FlaRck .70e	3	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	11	FlowerA .23	7	x2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
23⅝	15¼	Fluke J .93t	10	5	18¾	18½	18½	
11¼	7¼	FlyTiger wt		63	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Foodram So	7	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅞	2	ForestL .09t		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
11½	8½	ForStaP .36	6	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
7½	5½	FPA Co .30	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FrankNu .32	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47	23⅞	Fresnillo .89	13	33	32⅝	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	Frier Ind	4	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
21	14⅝	Frigitronic	26	88	16⅛	15¼	15½	— ⅛
12½	9	Frischs .30b	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
6½	4	Frontier Air	6	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	FrontAir wt		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	

G

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	6⅛	Gabriel .43t	4	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜

(Continued on next page.)

International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

April 10, 1974

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.7175	6.410	105.54	56.595*	42.67y	—	6.9030*	88.55*	43.815*
Brussels (c)	39.435	92.70	15.2680	8.0690	6.1780*	14.4775	—	13.83	6.3610
Frankfurt	2.5760	6.0700	...	53.73*	4.047z	94.82*	6.647*	83.88*	41.54*
London (z)	2.35625	—	6.0600	11.4825	1,502.5	6.3950	92.675	7.225	14.580
Milan	Unavailable								
Paris	4.835	Unavailable due to strike							
Zurich	3.0700	7.24075	119.285	62.24*	0.48155*	113.18	7.810*	—	49.50*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.195; Escudo: 25.25; Israeli £: 4.20; Peseta: 58.75; Schillings: 19.075; Sw. krona: 4.46125; Yen: 277.95; Belgian financial franc: 41.43.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 10, 1974

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4900	Abitibi	$12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
200	Acklands	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
2280	Acres Ltd	$10⅛	10	10	
12100	Agnico E	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
50	Agra Ind	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5855	Alta Gas T	$12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
100	Alta Nat	$18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
25	Algo Cent	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
450	Alliance B	$9	8½	8½	— ½
700	Alminex	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1700	Argus C pr	$12½	12½	12½	
2654	Bank N S	$36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
400	Baton B	470	470	470	—10
20371	Bell Canad	$42⅝	42½	42½	— ¼
1255	Beth Cop	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
11000	Block Bros	370	340	350	—15
3150	Bovis Cor	180	175	176	+ 4
1600	BP Can	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3000	Bralor Res	176	165	165	— 5
3260	Bramalea	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
578	Brameda	54	54	54	
475	Brenda M	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
100	BC Forest	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13649	BC Phone	$57½	57	57	— ½
6950	Brunswk	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
400	Budd Auto	$8½	8½	8½	
740	Cad Dev	$15¾	15½	15¾	
7875	Cal Pow	$23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
12775	Camflo	$19¼	17¾	18	— ½
3475	Campau A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1050	C Pakrs C	$24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
600	Can Perm	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	
2750	C Tung	335	325	325	—10
900	C Cablesy	$14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
7970	C Imp Bank	$29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
1560	C Ind Gas	$9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7600	CIL	$19¾	19	19	
3641	Cdn Tire A	$38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
1100	C Utilties	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
550	Candel Oil	$10¾	10¾	10¾	
585	Cassiar	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1875	Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5½	
10700	Chemaloy	267	262	264	— 1
400	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
400	CHUM	$7	7	7	— ¼
20183	Coch Will	240	225	225	— 9
1450	C Holiday I	$7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
8000	Con Bldg	335	310	330	+15
1700	C Rambler	290	285	285	— 8
1100	Con Distrb	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	
3080	Cons Gas	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
710	Craigmt	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2486	Denison	$48	45⅛	45⅝	—2⅝
17320	Dicknsn	$10¼	9	9½	— ¼
2581	Dofasco	$31⅛	31	31	
6100	Dom Store	$14½	14¼	14¼	
2300	Dylex L A	$6½	6	6	
6540	East Mal	$8¼	7¼	7½	— ⅞
425	Electro Hd	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
2000	Emco	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
4840	Falcon C	$12⅛	11½	11½	— ½
7337	Falcon	$57¾	56½	56¾	— 2
200	Fed Ind Ltd	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
1600	Francana	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
175	Fraser A	$24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
520	Gen Distrb	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5400	Gnl Mascot	170	165	165	— 5
2950	Gibraltar	$10	9¾	9⅝	— ½
1400	Granduc	280	276	280	
300	Granisle	$10	10	10	— ¼
2700	Gt Collsds	$9	9	9	— ⅛
160	GL Paper	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Gr Plains	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
173	Gt W Life	$61	61	61	— 2
850	Greyhnd	$16	16	16	+ ⅜
400	Guar Trst	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4117	Hawker S	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
450	Hayes D A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
1800	Houston O	250	246	250	
3610	H Bay Co	$18⅝	18½	18½	
625	Huron Erl	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
2825	IAC	$17⅝	17½	17½	
100	Indusmin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
762	Inland Gas	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7317	Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
764	Int Mogul	$9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
725	Inv Grp A	$8	7¾	8	+ ¼
3375	Jannock	$8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
4750	Kaiser Re	390	360	370	—15
1035	Kaps Tran	435	415	415	— 5
75	Kelsey H	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
40796	Kerr Add	$14	13	13½	— 1
4150	Koffler	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
2471	Labatt A	$23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
600	Lab Min	$37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
1250	Lob Co B	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
1055	Loeb M	420	400	420	+10
1100	Liberian	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
1800	Mclan H A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
7105	MB Ltd	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
15750	Madsen	305	281	285	—15
680	M Lf Mills	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
19825	Mattgmi	$31½	30½	30½	—1⅛
955	Microsyst	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7360	Moore	$48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
220	Nat Trust	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
39105	Noranda A	$47¼	44½	45	— 3
1875	Nor Elect	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
1460	OSF Ind	$6	5⅞	6	— ¼
420	Oshawa A	$7⅛	7	7	
22420	Pamour	$16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
290	PanCan P	$12½	12½	12½	
2000	Pembin A	350	350	350	
300	Petrofina	$24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
210	Pine Point	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
5080	Pitts C	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
4760	Placer	$22	21½	21¾	— ⅝
5710	Que Sturg	$8¾	8½	8½	
500	Reed Ostr A	$7¼	7	7	— ⅜
200	Reichhold	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
34565	Revnu Prp	235	215	229	+15
1000	Rothman	$14	14	14	— ¼
100	Scotts	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4874	Shell Can	$18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
5789	Sherritt	$12	11¾	12	
980	Siebens	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
200	Sigma	$39	39	39	— ½
100	Sigma	$39	39	39	— ½
45278	Simpsons	$8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
1330	Simpson S	$12	11½	11½	—
1650	Slater Stl	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1300	Slat W Can	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
1750	Southm A	$26	25¾	26	
50	St Brodcst	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
2780	Stelco	$31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
5265	Steep R	200	185	199	+ 7
1500	Sundale O	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1133	Teck Cor A	450	445	445	
4199	Tekc Cor B	425	400	425	+20
100	Teledyne	430	430	430	—20
3800	Texaco	$47½	47	47½	+ ½
13120	Thom Nes	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
3398	Tor Dm Bk	$37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
1325	Traders A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	
2357	Tr Can PL	$32¼	31¾	31¾	— ½
2675	Trans Mt	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1589	U Keno	$11¼	10½	10½	— ⅝
10150	U Siscoe	$9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
3335	Um Carbid	$17¾	17¾	17⅝	
3310	Un Gas	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
100	Union Oil	$13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
2600	Upp Can	375	365	365	
1150	Van Der	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
1000	Voyager P	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
650	Wstburne	$10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
100	W Cdn Seed	390	390	390	—10
1200	West Mine	310	305	310	+ 5
400	W Realty	$5½	5	5	— ½
200	Westnhse	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
1025	Weston	$23½	23	23	— ½
1150	Woodwd A	$22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
4200	Yk Bear	435	420	425	— 5
900	Yukon C	152	150	150	— 2

Total sales 2,709,462 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3700	Algoma	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
2623	Bank Mont	$18½	18½	18½	— ¼
1505	Bombard	250	230	250	+15
2160	Brinco	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
670	Can Cement	$14	14	14	
160	Cdn Indust	$19	19	19	+ ¼
200	Canron	$22	22	22	
400	Com Bus M	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
790	Con Bath	$26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
118	Crn Zell A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
650	Dom Bridge	$42½	42½	42½	
100	Dom Glass	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
133	Dom Text	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
8100	Fncl Col	225	215	225	+5
300	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2075	Imasco	$30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
300	Ivaco	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
650	Molson A	$21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
500	Molson B	$21	21	21	
105	Power Cp	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
3530	Price Co	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2787	Royal Bank	$35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
950	Steinberg A	$20¼	20	20	+ ¼
500	Trizec	$22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
830	Unican Sec	290	290	290	—15
600	Zellers	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 1,288,346 shares.

Dutch Cost of Living

AMSTERDAM, April 10 (Reuters).—The Dutch cost of living index (1969 equals 100) rose to 136.4 at mid-March from the revised figure of 136.4 a month earlier, the Central Statistics Office said today.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Anglo-Am 7½-87	79½	80½
Amax 8-76	98	99
Amax 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
ASEA 8½-86	93	94
Ashland 8-87	89½	90¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¼	91¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
Barclay 8¼-86	91½	92½
Beecham 8¼-86	87	88
BICC 7¾-87	83	84
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
CN PTT 8-86	93	94
Carlsberg 8¾-86	96	97
Carrier 8-87	89¾	90¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
Com Union	86	87½
Cons. Food 7½-91	85¾	86¾
Cont.Oil 7-80	93	94½
Conoco 8-86	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	89¼	90¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Corning 8½-86	96½	97½
Cu: Ham 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 9-82	99¾	100¾
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Cor 8½-86	96½	97½
Dupont 7½-78	96¾	97¾
E.D.F. 8½-86	95	96
E.I.B. 7½-90	83½	85
Esso 7½-76	96¾	97¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	94	95
Escom 8½-86	93¾	94¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	94	95½
First Chic 7-80	92½	93½
Ford 8-81	99½	101
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90½	92
Gen Mills 8-86	92½	93½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	99½	101
G.H.H 7¾-88	81½	83
Granges 8½-89	93	94
GTE 8¼-86	92½	93½
Guar Roy 8-87	81¾	82¾
Haas 8-78	97¼	98¼
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
Hambros 7¾-86	83	84
Helsinki 8¾-86	97	98
Hill Samuel 8½-86	86	87
Iceland 8-87	89½	91
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	81
I.N.I. 8-97	87	88½
Ireland 8¼-89	91	92½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	95¼	96¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	93½	94½
Kimberley 8½-86	97	98
Klein Ben 8¼-87	84½	85½
Lyons 8¾-86	86½	87½
Metro Est 8¾-86	87	89
Monsanto 8¾-85	99¼	100½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	92½	94
Newfoundld 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86	96	97
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
Ontario 8¾-86	93	94
Oslo 8¼-86	94½	95½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	88	89
OwensCorn 9-86	99¼	100½
Pac. Light 8-86	90¼	91¼
Pekema 8¾-86	96½	97½
Pennwalt 8-86	89¾	90¾
Petronor 8½-86	94	95
PhilMorris 8-78	98½	99½
PhilMorris 8½-86	98	99½
Plessey 8½-86	84	85½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-86	87	88
Queensld 8½-86	94	95
Ralston 7½-87	89½	90½
Rank 8¾-86	88½	89½
Richardson 8½-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-86	88½	89½
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	90½	91½
Shell 7½-87	86	87
St. Ind. 8½-80	98½	99½
St. Ind. 8½-88	96	97
5th Africa 8-87	87¼	88½
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7¾-87	85½	86½
Textron 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Transamer 8½-86	92½	94
Transocean 8-86	93½	94½
Transocean 8-84	94½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	90¼	91¼
T.R.W. 8¾-86	96	97
Union Oil 7-79	94	95
Union Oil 7½-87	89¼	90¼
Utah 8-87	90¼	91¼
Volvo 8-87	88½	89½
Wellcome 8¼-87	84	85
Will Glyn 8½-87	86½	87½

Bond	Bid
Amoco 5½-84	122
Am Tob 5½-88	100
Ashland 5-88	78½
Beatrice 6¼-91	100
Beatrice 4½-92	89½
Borden 5-92	86½
BroadHale 4¾-87	82
Carnation 4-88	74
Chevron 5-88	97
Chrysler 4¾-88	58
Chrysler 5-88	61½
Con Tel 5½-88	78½
Cummins 6¼-88	91
Dart Ind 4¾-87	92
EastKodak 4½-88	117½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	91½
Firestone 5-88	73
Ford 6-86	86
Ford 5-88	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	85½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86
Gen Food 4¾-82	78½
Gillette 4¾-87	78½
Hallibutr 4¼-87	117½
Honeywell 6-86	64½
ITT 4¼-87	82
I.S.E. 6¼-89	76
McDorm 4¾-87	109½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	119½
Motorola 4½-83	131½
Nabisco 5¾-88	83
Owens Ill 4½-87	95½
PenAm 5¼-88	53
Penney JC 4½-87	91
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94
R.C.A. 5-88	73½
Revlon 4¾-87	91
Sperry 4¼-88	93
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	89½
Texaco 4¾-88	73
UnCarb 4¾-82	85
WarnLam 4½-87	94½
WarnLam 4¾-88	84
Xerox 5-88	93½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Addressog 4½-88	65½	67½
Amexco 4¼-87	88½	90

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long
Yesterday	96.52	88.74
Previous	96.65	89.02

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing prices on April 10, 1974

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust

Stock	Bid	Asked
1st Bk Sy	52¾	53½
1stEmp S	17	17½
1st Wn F	2	2¼
Hartf NC	21¾	22¼
Midl Bks	27⅛	27⅝
Shaw Bos	38¼	39¼
U Va Bks	[illegible]	23⅝
Va N Bnk	25	25½

Insurance

Stock	Bid	Asked
Fid Un Lf	23⅛	23¾

Industrials

Stock	Bid	Asked
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	1¾	2½
AITS Inc	3¾	4⅛
AVM Cp	4	4¾
Acushnt	14	15
Addisn W	5⅝	5⅞
Adv Ros	3⅝	3⅞
Alberts	3⅞	4⅜
Alico Inc	13½	14¼
Allg Bev	1¾	2
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	41¾	42¼
Am Finl	11¾	12⅛
A Finl LS	7	7⅜
Am Furn	5½	5⅞
Am Greet	26¾	27½
Am Telev	11	12
Am Weld	7¾	8½
Amtr Dv	1¾	2
Anadite	2¼	2⅝
Anheus B	30	30½
Anken In	3⅞	4⅛
Arcs Eq	3¼	4
Ard May	2½	2¾
ArkWtG	14¾	15¼
Arnav In	2¾	3¾
Arrow H	16	17
Arvida	8¼	8⅝
AsCC Bot	10¼	11
AtlGas Lt	14⅜	14¾
Baird At	3¼	3½
Balt PntC	4	4¾
Bang Hy	13¾	14¼
Bkam Rlt	19¾	20¼
Barrng R	2¼	3¼
Bassett F	19	20
Bayls Mk	11¾	12¼
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	34	34¾
Bibb Co	9¼	9¾
Bird Son	25½	26½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	35½	36½
Bonza Int	5½	5¾
Booz AH	4¾	5⅛
Braden	6¾	7½
Brinks	6⅞	7⅜
Brks Sca	17¼	18
Brwning	4	4⅜
Buckb M	8¼	8¾
Buckeye	5	5⅜
Burn Sim	18¾	19¾
CalWSv	27	28
Campl Ch	2¼	2⅝
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	5	5½
Capln Air	1⅛	1¾
Cap Tec	3⅛	3⅜
Care Cp	2⅝	3⅛
CenVt PS	13⅛	13⅝
Cenv Lab	1½	2
Chance A	11¼	11¾
Chm Lea	16	16¼
Chesa Ut	11	11¾
Chi Bridg	80	81½
Chilton	3	3½
ChrisSe	165	170
Circle F	3¾	4½
CitznUt A	31¼	32¼
CitznUt B	30¾	31¾
Clark Mf	25	26
Clow Cp	8¼	9
Colu Vent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com Clr	13	15
Coml Sh	29	30
Comw Pa	22	23
Con Pap	31¼	32
Corenco	28	29½
Craw Co	12½	14
Cross Co	22	22¾
Crut Res	6⅞	7¼
Cutlr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	6¾	7½
Data Dgn	2⅜	2¾
Data Pks	5	5¼
Dayl Inc	22	23
DeLux C	32	32¾
Decor In	3⅛	4⅛
DeKlb Ag	40	41
Delhi Oil	4	4½
Det CanT	13¼	14
Det IntBr	30	32
Dewey El	1⅜	1¾
Diam Cry	11	11½
Dixn Cru	17½	18½
Docutel	6⅞	7⅜
Dollar G	4⅞	5¼
Dorch G	5	5¼
Dow Jone	21½	22¼
Doyle DB	9	9¾
Dunkin D	2⅞	3⅛
Duriron	12¼	13
EZ Paint	5¼	6¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	35⅛	35⅝
ElPas El	10⅛	11
Elba Syst	3⅜	3¾
Elder Be	5¾	6¼
Elec Nucl	8⅜	8⅞
Energy C	3⅝	4⅜
Entwish	3	3½
Equty Oil	15½	16½
Erie Tec	14⅛	15¾
Elhan Al	16¼	17¾
Fab Tek	2⅛	3
Fingrht	4⅛	4⅜
Fst Bost	12	12¾
FtPM wt	⅜	½
Ficknr	12¼	12¾
Fla WatU	1⅛	1⅜
Forest O	10¼	10⅞
Frmigll	1¼	1⅜
Fotomat	4	4⅜
Frnkl Cp	3¾	4½
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅝
Frnd Ice	14½	15¼
Galb Mge	7¼	8¼
Garfnkl	11⅞	12⅝
Gen RlEs	4¾	5¼
Gov EFin	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	10	11
Grph Sci	7⅛	7½
Green Mt	10¼	11
Gray Adv	8¼	8¾
Gulf Intst	7¼	7¾
Gyrodn	4⅛	4⅝
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Hlth Ind	1⅜	1⅝
Henred F	22	23½
Hers Ap	⅞	1⅛
Holobm	1⅜	2¼
Hoover	19½	20
Horiz Res	9¾	10¾
Huck Mfg	5⅛	5⅜
Huds Pap	36¼	37¼
Hurst P	3⅛	3⅝
Hyatt Cp	8⅜	8⅞
Hyatt Int	6	6¾
Ind Nuclr	7½	8
Infra Ind	1⅛	2⅛
Intrmk In	2¼	2¾
Intrmt G	13¾	14½
InBk Wsh	4⅜	5
IaSou Ut	23½	24
Jacob FL	1⅛	1¾
Jacquin	13½	15½
Jam Wat	3¾	4½
Jamsby	11½	12
Jiffy Fds	1½	1⅞
Joslyn M	15¼	16¼
KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼
Kaisr Stl	18¼	18¾
KaisStl pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kalvar	7¼	7½
Kaman A	14¾	15¼
Kampg A	6	6¾
Kate Gre	1¼	1¾
Kaysam	2	2½
Kear Tr	4¼	4⅝
Kelly Svc	9¼	10¼
Keuff Ess	16¼	17
Keye Fib	13⅛	13⅝
Key CusF	4⅞	5¼
Keys PC	15⅛	15⅝
King Int	2	2⅜
Kings El	6½	7½
Knap Vog	12½	14
Lance In	18¾	19½
Land Res	2⅜	2¾
Leadv Cp	8	9
Lin Bcast	4⅞	5¾
Loblaw	4	4½
Log Etrn	4	4½
Madisn G	14½	14¾
Mal Rlty	4¼	4½
Malikrt	38½	39½
Manor C	3½	3¾
Maul LP	7½	8
McCor	30¾	31¾
McQuay	14	14¼
Medic H	3	3⅜
Medtrn	48	49
Merid In	8	8½
Midlex W	15¼	16⅛
Mkld Ca	3⅛	3½
Midw Gr	17¼	18¼
Millipr	48	50
Miner In	6½	7
Mols Gs	19⅝	20½
Miss RT	17¼	18¼
Miss-Vl G	13⅜	14⅛
Mrs S Pie	8¼	9½
Monf Col	4¼	4⅝
Moore P	7½	8
Moore S	33½	35
MtgTr wt	¼	⅜
Motch M	5⅜	5⅞
Mot Club	6⅞	7⅛
Mueller	11	12½
Narag Cp	6	7
Nat G&O	11	11¾
Nat Lib	4¼	4⅝
N Patent	7½	7⅞
N SecRsh	4½	6
NJ Nat G	14¼	14¾
Nielsn A	18⅝	18⅞
Nielsn B	18½	19
NoCar Gs	9¾	10⅛
N Eur Oil	7⅞	8⅜
NW NatG	8⅛	8¾
NW PuSv	19⅜	19⅞
Noxel Cp	30	31½
Oglivy M	15¼	16¼
Ohio Ferr	12¼	13
Oil Shale	4⅞	5⅛
Ormont	4½	5
Otter TP	17⅜	17⅞
Over NA	21½	22⅛
Pabst Br	15¼	15¾
Park Dr	27½	28
Parks H	2⅛	2½
Pauley P	4⅛	4½

Stock	Bid
Pearl Mf	10½
Pa G&W	16⅛
PrzlOff B	7
Pepsi BW	5
Petrolit	53
Pettibon	15¼
Philip L	11¾
Pledmt A	5⅞
Pinkrtn	22
Pistllin	3½
Port HK	29¼
Possis Cp	5
Pro Golf	1⅞
Pub S NC	9⅝
P Bennet	48¼
PutD Cap	4¼
Qual Inns	3⅞
Quotron	1⅜
Ragen Pr	6½
Raball C	4¾
Raych Cp	240
Raymnd	16½
Recog Eq	3
Road Ex	37½
Robin M	13¼
Roberts J	2¼
Roselon	3⅞
Rouse	4⅞
Rus Stov	14
Sadlier	2½
Scan Dat	2
Scripps H	16
Seis Delt	2½
Seneca F	5⅞
Seven U	25½
Shop Rite	5½
Snap Tls	36½
Solid Sta	20½
S Cal Wat	17¾
Sw Gs Cp	18½
Sw El Sv	15½
Standyn	12½
Std Regis	14
Stan HPd	18½
Sterlg Str	6⅛
Strawb Cl	24½
Susdal F	3⅝
Super El	5¾
TIME DC	8½
Tampax	46½
Taylr Wl	22¼
Tech Pub	4¼
Techcre	5⅞
Tecum P	40½
Tennant	37
Tifny Co	6½
Transco	12⅛
Transo O	12⅝
Trico Pd	35½
Trim OG	3½
Tyson F	14⅛
Un McGil	8½
US Bknt	11⅝
US TrkLn	12
Up Pen P	21½
Vally For	1¼
Valley Gs	9⅜
VanD Air	7¼
Vance S	4⅞
Velcro	7⅝
Ventron	25½
Wads Pu	5½
Wsh NG	11⅜
Webb Re	6¾
Weco Dvl	1⅜
Weight W	8¼
Weldtrn	2⅛
Weing M	18⅝
Well Gar	7½
Wstn NA	19½
Wstn Mts	7
Westmd	26¾
Wisc PL	17½
Wdwrd L	13⅛
Wright W	3⅛
ZionUt B	21½

FCE Quotations

April 11, 1974

		1974 Jun	1974 Sept	1974 Dec	1975 Mar
DJIA	bid	842	845	850	850
843.71	offer	850	860	865	870
FTI	bid	295	290	292	290
294.5	offer	300	300	303	310
TKDJ	bid	4370	4300	4300	4400
4444.86	offer	4450	4500	4500	4600

Rules & regulations available from:

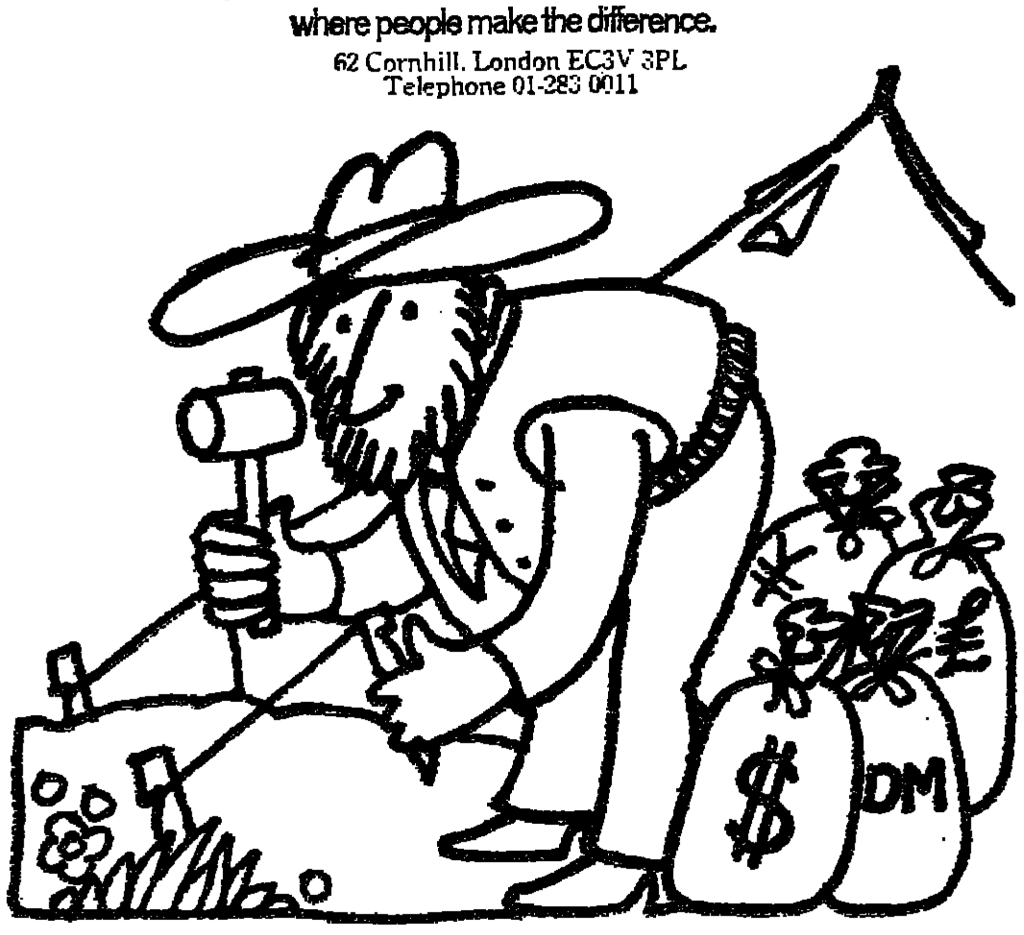
Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd

Kerkstraat 363,
Amsterdam.
Telex: 16102.
Phone: 25 47 58.
Cable: INDEXCHANGE

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1974 High	1974 Low
Amsterdam	113.1	112.4	113.1	[illegible]
Brussels	166.34	163.63	166.34	[illegible]
Frankfurt	111.49	111.46	117.34	[illegible]
London 30	294.5	293.2	339.3	[illegible]
London 500	129.84	127.50	150.61	[illegible]
Milan	150.43	152.33	152.33	[illegible]
Paris	—	—	—	—
Sydney	518.21	516.62	536.05	[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	318.46	317.59	322.44	[illegible]
Tokyo (o)	4444.86	4427.90	4614.95	[illegible]
Zurich	302.3	303.6	345.5	[illegible]

(n) New. (o) Old.



American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
5	3¼	Galaxy Cpf	3	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	7¼	Garan In .32	5	19	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
5⅝	4½	Garcia Corp	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1⅞	Gaynor Staf		19	3	2¾	3	+⅜
14	10	Gearhart .24	9	5	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅜
1⅛	1	Gen Buildrs	8	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4	9⅝	G Cinma .40	6	12	10⅞	9¾	10⅝	+⅜
6	4	Gen Interior	6	8	5	5	5	—⅛
2¾	2¼	Gen Recrat	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4¾	2⅞	Gen Resrch	6	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
2⅛	1	GResrc .01e	27	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	3½	Genge Inc	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1½	Genisco Tch	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	7½	Geriatrics	7	1	8	8	8	—¼
15½	10⅝	Giant F .50a	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
27¼	11	Giant Y .40a	18	547	20⅝	17⅞	18	—1⅞
8½	7⅜	GIT Rlt 1.20	6	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3½	2¼	Gladng .13t	5	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3⅝	2¼	Glasrock Pr	78	4	3½	3⅛	3½	
18¼	15½	Glatfltr 1.16	5	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅜
7	4½	Glen G .32a	4	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
5¾	4¼	Globelnd .40	5	1	5	5	5	—⅛
9¼	7⅝	Glosser .24	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
8⅞	6	Glover Inc	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30½	16½	Golden Cycl	18	63	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Gold W Mob		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Go'dfield Cp		250	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
3⅝	3	GoodLS .20a	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		43	4¼	4	4	—⅛
4¼	2⅝	Gorin Strs	3	2	4	4	4	
18⅝	14	Gorm R .90	8	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
7¾	5⅛	Gouldinc wt		4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Gould IT .92	11	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
36⅞	28¾	Grainger .27	22	22	30¼	30	30¼	+⅜
3	2	Granite Mgt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅝	GreatAm In	4	16	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅞	GtBasin Pet	6	41	3	2⅞	3	
15⅞	12⅞	Gt Lk Ch .14	13	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
9⅞	7⅞	GtScotS .39t	9	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
4⅝	3½	Greenm .27t	3	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
5	3½	GrerHy .05h	6	1	5	5	5	
9¼	6½	GREIT .80	38	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
25⅞	16	GRI Cp .10a	11	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Grow C .32b	13	12	4⅜	4⅜	4½	—⅛
2¼	1½	Gruen Ind	11	17	1⅝	1½	1½	—¼
3⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	7	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	—¼
4¼	1⅞	GuardMt wt		25	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—¼
7¼	5¾	Guiltrd .10e	4	2	6	6	6	
1⅛	⅜	GulfMRlt wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
38¼	32	Glf Can .60a	15	2	35½	35⅜	35⅜	—½
7¼	3⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	9	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	+⅛
		H						
12	6⅛	HallsMot .44	4	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
4	2½	Hampin Ind	27	1	3	3	3	+⅛
13	8¼	Hanvr Plan	18	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9½	8¾	HanvrSh .55	4	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
25	18½	Harland .18	18	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
13½	10	Harmn 1.22t	4	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Hartfld Zdy		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
25¾	18	HartzMt Cp	21	13	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—⅛
5	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	21	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	6	Hasting .20a	5	7	7	6⅞	7	
2⅝	1⅞	Hayden St		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
31¼	9	Heitm 1.63e	5	229	9½	9¼	9½	
9	7	Her Mal .48	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7⅝	5⅜	HiG Inc	9	10	6	5¾	6	—¼
3⅛	1½	Highlnd Cap		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3	Hillhvn .23t	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Hofmn Ind	5	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
48½	39	Holling 1.60	15	3	37¾	36	37	—2
56	49¾	HomeOA .39	26	2	51	51	51	—½
20½	17½	HormelG .84	9	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
10¼	4½	Horn Hardrt	14	2	9	9	9	+¼
8¾	7	Hoskins Mf	3	4	7½	7½	7½	
15¾	11¼	HospM 2.18a	5	3	11¾	11½	11½	—¼
1	½	HospMtg wt		2	½	½	½	
15¼	10⅝	Hotel I 2.08e	5	2	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
4	3	HousRo .10b	4	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
5⅝	4½	House VI .32	10	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
68⅝	32⅝	Hous OM .80	34	330	45	42⅝	44½	+1⅞
1⅝	⅜	Howell Ind	4	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
38⅞	34¼	HubellA 1.20	11	6	34¾	34½	34½	—½
38	34¼	HubellB 1.20	12	4	36½	36½	36½	
55½	53	Hub pfA1.75		1	53¾	53¼	53¼	—1⅝
48	43½	HudBOG .80	28	11	44	42½	43	—2
9⅝	7⅛	Huffmn .40e	9	22	9¼	8¾	9¼	+½
3	2	HuntHif .10e	3	9	2	2	2	
24⅜	19⅝	HuskyO .30	10	5	22	22	22	
2⅞	2	Hycel Inc		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
		I						
10¾	9	ICB Cp .35	7	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
7⅝	5	ICH Cp .32t	9	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
16½	12⅞	ICM R 1.71e	7	5	13¼	13½	13½	+¼
8⅜	4½	IMC Magnet	7	1	8	8	8	
6⅞	4¼	Imper Ind	3	3	6	5¾	5⅞	—¼
47½	38⅝	ImpOil .80a	23	164	40⅞	40½	40⅞	—⅜
4⅝	4	Incoterm A	4	44	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
6	4⅛	IndianHd wt		2	4¾	4½	4¾	
53	48½	IndplPL pf 4		z10	50	50	50	—1
1¾	½	Inflight Svc		9	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
7¼	5¼	Instron .20	7	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+¼
2⅜	1⅛	Instrum Sys	8	15	1⅝	1¼	1¼	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	IntegRe .39t		3	2	2	2	—⅛
3⅞	1½	Intrmedco	150	5	3	2⅞	3	
15-16	⅜	Intl Banknot		36	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¼	4½	Int Foodsvc	4	32	4½	4	4¼	+⅛
3⅝	2	InFuneral S	6	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
12	10½	IntGenln .70	4	3	10½	10	10	—⅛
10⅝	6¼	Int Prot .10	3	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	Int Stretch		18	2½	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
48	28¼	IntSyCon .25	65	13850	35¾	34¼	34¼	+¼
3	1¼	Interphoto		6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
19⅝	11⅞	Interway Cp	6	32	16⅝	16	16	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Investm Fla	9	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34	20½	InDiv A 1 60	6	15	22¾	22¼	22¼	
12⅝	10½	InvRlt 1.40a	11	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+¼
17¼	10	Ionics Inc	15	62	10⅝	10½	10½	
10	7½	IroqBrd .03e	8	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
7¼	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅝	4	Itel Corp	10	13	5	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
		J - K						
12	8¾	Jacobs Eng	8	36	10½	9¾	10½	+1¼
4⅝	2⅞	Jamswy .14t	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
9⅛	6⅝	Jeannet .48t	6	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2⅞	1⅞	Jetronic Ind	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
34½	19½	John Pd .20	22	101	23½	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
7⅝	5⅝	Jupiter Ind	5	37	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
5¼	3	K Tel Intl	5	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
8½	6¼	Kaiser I .15r	4	90	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
1⅞	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	171	11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	6¾	KaneMill wt		5	7	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
47½	33½	Kaneb Svc 1	12	9	40½	40¼	40¼	—½
2	1⅛	Kavanau	4	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
6	4	KayCorp .20	8	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
5½	2⅞	Kelchm .16t		2	4¾	4¾K	½¾—	
22¾	14⅞	Kewanee .48	8	32	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Kaystind .30	7	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	8	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
15¾	8⅝	KingRd .15e	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
6¾	4¼	Kingstip .16	4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
3⅛	1¾	Kit Mfg		1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Kleinerts		4	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
13½	10¼	Knicker Toy	4	2	11	11	11	+⅛
5¾	4⅝	Knott Hotel		5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
25	18¾	Kolmorg .40	10	1	21	21	21	
7⅝	5½	KuhnStr .10	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		L						
2⅝	1½	LaBarge	12	14	2	2	2	
7⅝	5⅝	Lafay Radio	4	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2¼	1⅜	LAiglon App	5	5	2	2	2	
8¾	3¾	Lake Shore	17	142	7¼	6¾	6⅞	—½
4¾	4	LaMaur .36	6	42	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
3½	2½	Lane W .24t		210	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
4¼	3½	LaPointe .28	12	3	3¾	3½	3¾	+¼
1	⅝	LaTour Bck		5	1	1	1	+1-16
2⅝	1⅞	Laneco Inc	4	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
11	8¼	LarwR 1.33e	6	26	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
¾	⅜	LarwinR wt		24	7-16	⅜	⅜	
11¾	8⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	6	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅜
2½	1½	LCA Cp wt		2	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
13½	10⅞	Lea Ronl .24	8	2	11	11	11	+⅛
9¾	7¼	Leath Co .50	5	6	9	8⅞	9	+⅜
13¼	10¾	Lee Entr .36	8	3	13	12⅞	13	+⅜
4⅝	3¾	Lee Natl	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	9	Lee Pharm	17	3	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+1
5¼	3⅝	Leisure Tec	2	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
6¾	4¾	LesFay .32b	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
7¾	7	Lewis Bus	5	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Liberty Fab	15	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅜	Lincoln Am	9	215	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¾	5¾	Lloyds Elec	2	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
2	1⅝	Lodge S .85e	12	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		39	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
24	20¾	LouisCe 1.08	5	2	21½	21½	21½	
3¾	2⅞	LSB Ind .23t	5	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		23	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Lynch Corp	15	22	2	2	2	
		M						
1¼	¾	Macrod Ind		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2	1½	Mamm Mrt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6½	Mangood .60	18	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4¾	4	Marindu B	15	362	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7¾	4⅝	Mark Contrl	17	12	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅜
7¼	4⅝	MarshF .05e	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
7⅝	6	Marshal Ind	4	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
6	4¾	Masland .40	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅝	8½	Masnelin .30	6	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
3½	2½	Masters Inc	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12½	8¾	MaterRe .20	11	1	11	11	11	—⅛
7	2⅝	MaulBro .10		6	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
5⅝	4½	McCro wt n		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	5⅛	McCull Oil	40	336	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
10¾	8⅝	McDonh .40	4	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+¼
3⅛	2¼	McKeon Cn	5	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Means FW 1	6	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
11⅞	8⅜	Medalist .36	4	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
2⅝	2	Medain Leis	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
9	6⅛	Medenco .12	7	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—½
26½	20¾	MediaGn .54	10	5	25	25	25	—¼
11⅛	9⅝	MEM Co .64	4	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
4½	3½	Mercant Ind		10	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
1½	⅝	Meridian In		118	15-16	¾	¾	—3-16
3⅛	2⅛	Mich Genl	3	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+¼
6¾	3	MichSug .10	41	6	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅛
8¼	6	MidldCo .30	3	2	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
14¼	9⅝	Midw Ru .48	8	17	13½	13¼	13½	
13¾	8	MidFinl .36b		6	12	11¾	11¾	—⅜
18¼	13½	Milgo Elect	7	33	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
8¼	5¾	Miller H	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	MillOnx .38t	5	11	8⅛	8	8	
19⅝	14⅞	Mil Roy .20e	10	2	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
17¾	12	MoBetP .25e	2	8	15⅛	14½	14½	—⅜
29¼	21¼	Mitchell En	11	20	23½	22½	23	+¾
4½	3½	Mite Cp .16	5	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1½	MoAmCo Cp		4	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
16½	10⅝	Mlybden wt		27	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
56½	53½	MonP pf4.40		z100	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅜
9⅝	7¼	Moog .20h	4	9	8¼	7¾	8¼	+⅜
10⅜	7⅛	MtgGr 1.19e	5	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	—½
17	13⅝	MIVMIl 1.20	5	4	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅜
1⅝	9-16	Movielab		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅞	MPB Cp .48	6	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
2⅝	2⅛	MPO Video		10	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
12⅝	8¼	MultiAm .28	9	12	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
		N						
4¾	3¾	NardaM .14t	4	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+¼
13-16	9-16	NatBellas H		4	¾	11-16	¾	+⅛
7	5⅛	N Distr .10e	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅞	1½	NatHlth Ent	12	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	NatInd wt		19	15-16	13-16	15-16	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	NKinney Cp	17	70	7⅛	7	7	
10½	6	NMedEn .10	3	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14¾	10¼	Nat Paragn	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7¼	3⅝	Nat Silv .20e	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	¾	Nat System		5	¾	¾	¾	
4	2⅛	Nelly Don	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
3	2⅞	Neonex .05	4	12	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Nestle LeM	12	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56½	39¼	NE Nuc .15e	20	18	40⅞	40	40⅝	+⅜
8	4¾	NHamp .19e	6	6	7¼	7	7	—½
1⅝	11-16	Newldria M	25	5	1	1	1	—⅛
21⅞	16	NMex Ariz	84	15	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—½
4⅝	2¼	Newpark Rs	10	78	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
10	6⅞	N Proc .35e	9	31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
13	10	NYTimes .60	6	31	10½	10⅜	10½	
6⅝	5¾	NiagFSv .26	4	1	6	6	6	—⅛
11⅞	5⅞	NJB Pr Inv		234	5½	4½	5	—⅜
3¼	1⅞	Nortek Inc	8	57	3¾	3½	3¾	+¼
2¾	1½	NoAmMt wt		5	1¾	1½	1½	
16	8⅛	NorAm Roy	41	34	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+¼
7	4 15-16	NorCdn Oils	12	29	5	4⅞	4 15-16	
17	8⅝	NNGMob wt		53	8¾	8¼	8½	—¼
4	3	Nova Corp	3	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
20¾	15½	NumacO Gs	30	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
		O						
33⅞	23¼	Offshore Co	12	12	29	28¼	29	+1
11	8⅛	Oh Sealy .30	8	1	10	10	10	+⅛
27¾	23	OKC Cp 1	5	4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
4⅝	2⅝	Olla Ind	3	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
14⅞	10⅞	OnanCo .20e	4	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
94	76¾	OOkep 8.99e	7	z1000	92¼	88¾	89½	—2½
5½	2⅝	OpenRd Ind		42	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+¼
10⅛	6⅝	OriolHo .20h	3	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—⅛
7⅞	6½	OSullvn .50b	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
10	6	Outdr Sprt 1	6	3	8	7⅜	7¾	
14	11	OverhDr .40	7	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4	Overs Secur		12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—½
5⅝	4½	OxfdFst .45e	5	28	4¼	4	4	—⅜
4	2⅞	Ozark Airlin		30	3½	3⅜	3¾	
		P - Q						
20½	17	PGE6pf 1.50		13	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+½
17½	16½	PGE pf1.37		2	16½	16⅜	16½	—¼
16¼	14½	PGRd pf1.25		4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
14½	13⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—½
26	23¾	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23½	23¼	23¼	—½
23	25½	PGE 9pf2.25		10	26	25¾	26	+½
25	22¼	PG 7.8pf1 96		3	22¼	22	22	—½
58¾	51	PacLt pf4.50		z100	52½	52½	52½	+1
15	13⅝	PNwTel 1.12	9	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
14½	7½	PacSavL .28	5	27	13¼	12¼	13¼	+1⅛
17¼	11⅛	Pall Corp	10	4	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
3	1¾	Palomr Finl	12	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¼	4⅛	PaloM 1.15e	3	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—½
13-16	⅜	PalmrMl wt		3	7-16	⅜	⅜	—⅛
5¼	3	Pandl Bradf	3	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+¼
4¼	2¾	ParaPkg .10	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	2⅛	Parklan Hos	8	16	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
4¾	3	Parkwy Dis	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Pat Fash .24	32	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	6½	Patgonle .20	4	19	7	7	7	
16	10	PatoCG .20e	10	31	12⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
13¾	9	Patrick Pet	9	28	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9¾	PeasE 1.69e	5	12	10¼	10	10	—¼
14⅝	9¾	Peer Eldr	15	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
9⅞	7⅝	PeerTu .20a	13	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
3	2⅛	Penn Dix wt		26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9¾	8½	PenEng .60b	5	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅜
⅞	9-16	Pentron Ind		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18	13⅝	PepBoys 1	5	3	15¾	15½	15½	—⅜
7⅝	5½	PepCom .40	5	2	7	7	7	—¼
7⅝	4⅞	PermiCp .30	5	40	6¾	6½	6⅝	
4¾	3⅝	Permaner	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	3½	Ptrlec Corp	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
8½	7⅝	Petro Lewis	4	3	7½	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
8½	7⅛	Phil LD .53r	4	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
4⅛	3¼	PiedInd .24	5	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7½	4	Pioner Plas	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
2¾	1½	Pioneer Syn		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39½	29	PitDeMo .80	15	10	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅜
10½	7⅝	PizzaCp Am	10	126	11	10½	10¼	+⅛
26¼	22¾	PlacD 1.20a	4	1	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Plant Ind	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
¾	½	Plaza Group	24	65	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅝	PNB MR wt		7	¾	⅝	⅝	
6½	3½	Pneumo Dy	4	216	6½	6⅜	6½	+¼
4⅝	2½	Potter Inst		13	3⅝	3¼	3¾	
11¾	6¾	Prairie Oil	18	3	7	7	7	
4⅝	3¼	Pratt Rd .25	7	24	4½	4⅜	4½	+¼
4¼	2⅛	Prel Corp	2	6	3	3	3	—⅛
21½	17⅞	PrenHall .84	9	39	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—½
10½	9⅝	PresRlA .88	34	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
11⅛	9⅛	PresRlB .88	31	18	9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
5½	2½	Presley Cos	4	27	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
19¾	16½	Priston .70	5	3	16½	15¾	15¾	—⅜
20⅞	17	Proir Intl 1b	5	15	20⅝	19¾	19¾	—⅜
14⅝	11⅞	PropCT 1.68e	6	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
10⅝	9¼	ProvGas .80	7	2	10	10	10	+¼
2⅞	2⅝	PrdRIE .27e	5	2	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
6½	4¼	PrudBdg .24	4	81	4½	4⅛	4¼	—⅜
4⅝	2⅞	PSA Inc wt		14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	9	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	PuntaGrd Is	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
12½	9⅞	PutnamS .44	6	4	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
		R						
55½	33¼	RangrO Can	97	38	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	—⅜
20¾	15	Ransbrg .80	5	6	16½	16¼	16½	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	RapdAm wt		22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅞	3¾	Rath Pack	3	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
5¾	4	Rav Resrcs	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10	7½	RaymPr .40	7	17	9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
4⅝	3½	RB Indust	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4¾	3⅝	Reading Ind	2	2	4	4	4	+⅛
18	15⅝	RelEsl 1.40a	11	2	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
13¼	10⅝	RltInT 1.78e	7	4	11	11	11	
17⅝	14	Rlt RT 2.30e	6	14	14⅝	14	14¼	
36⅝	19¼	Recrion 1a	9	86	36	35½	35¾	+¼
5¾	3⅝	RefrigTr .12	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
7¼	3¾	ReitlFd .81e		60	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
45⅝	41	ReltF pf4.38		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
2	1¼	Rel Grp wt		254	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
11⅝	9⅞	RemAr .80a	6	3	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
4	2⅝	RepHous .16	6	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
1⅛	⅝	RpMtln wt		27	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
29	23¼	RepNat NY	4	6	24	23¾	24	+⅛
44	19½	ReschCtl .08	18	20	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
9¼	6⅞	Rserve OG	9	74	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+¼
9½	7½	Resistfix .30	7	3	8	7⅞	8	
2½	1¾	ResrtsIntl A	7	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
2⅞	1⅛	Rest Assoc		25	2⅛	1⅞	2	
2⅝	1⅞	Rex Nor .14t		12	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
4¾	3⅝	RH Med Svc	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	2¾	Riblet Prod	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
3⅝	1¾	Richford In		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
2¼	1¼	Richton .10e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11¼	7½	RicoArg Mn	47	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
1⅝	¾	Riker Maxs		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
9-16	⅜	Riker Mx pf		22	⅝	½	9-16	+⅛
17	13	Riley Co	5	5	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
39½	32¼	RioAlgm 1	7	1	32	32	32	—¼
10	6⅝	RisdonM .36	5	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	+¼
12⅝	9⅝	RitFlnB .24	13	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
6	4	Robino Lad	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅝	25⅝	Robintech	16	28	39½	38½	38½	—½
2⅝	1½	Roblin Ind		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11⅞	9	Rockwy .80a	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
1¼	⅝	Rockw Nat		25	⅞	13-16	13-16	
17½	14	Rogers Corp	12	1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
5⅞	3¼	Rollins Intl	13	5	4	4	4	—⅛
1¾	1⅛	Rossmor wt		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
38¼	23	Rowan .14	12	10	23½	23¼	23½	+½
8¼	3⅝	Rowind Inc		10	7¾	7½	7¾	—⅛
9¼	8½	Royal Amer	11	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
2⅞	1¾	RoyBch Col	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	25	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
1½	⅝	Rusco Ind	9	13	1	1	1	—⅛
9¼	7¼	Russell .40a	3	14	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	—½
16¾	9½	Ryan Ho .20	10	65	15¼	14½	14¾	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Ryersn Hay	16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		S						
47⅞	32	Sabine R .48	17	9	31⅝	31½	31½	—½
13	8¼	StJohnsT .62	4	22	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
8⅞	6	Salem .25t	11	x21	7	6½	6½	—¼
16⅞	10	Sambos Rst	17	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6⅞	SCarlo 1.19e	8	5	8¾	8½	8½	—⅜
40½	34	San JW 2.26	7	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—¼
2	⅞	Sanitas Svc		10	1	1	1	+⅛
3⅛	2	Sargent Ind		12	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	3⅝	Saturn Airw	3	1	5	5	5	+⅛
5⅞	3½	Savoy Ind		17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
9½	6¾	Scient Atlan	9	3	8½	8½	8½	
15⅞	12	Scottys .05	13	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅜
27¾	20¾	Scurry Rain	42	219	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅛
18⅝	11¾	Sea Cont .20	6	25	18	17¾	17¾	+⅛
1	9-16	Seaport Cp		5	¾	¾	¾	
5½	4	Seaprt pf.56		z300	4½	4½	4½	—¼
5¾	5⅛	SearsInd .44	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Sec Mt 1.16e	2	201	5	3	3	—2
⅞	⅛	SecMt In wt		30	½	½	½	
8¼	6	Selas Cp .30	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
2⅞	1⅜	Seligm Asso	13	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10⅞	7⅞	SelgLat .40b	3	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
6½	4¼	SvcCpInt .10	5	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6¾	5¼	Servisco .30	4	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
4¾	4	SGL In .10b	4	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
8	3⅜	SG Sec .51e		11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
17½	13⅝	SG Se pf1.70		3	16	16	16	
11¾	7½	ShawInd .44	5	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
3¾	2⅜	ShelfRes .05		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
6⅞	3⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
18	12¾	Shnandh Oil	25	5	15⅝	15¼	15½	
18⅞	14⅝	Snelwd Med	8	18	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+⅜
4	2½	Shopwell In	70	5	3½	3⅛	3½	—⅛
10⅝	7⅞	Showbot .60	4	8	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
8⅛	6	Sierracin Cp	10	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+¼
9⅞	7½	Sifco In .28a	6	1	10	10	10	+¼
6¼	5	Sigma .37t	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	SikesCp .20	15	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9	6⅛	Simkins .60	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
3¾	2	Sim Sch .10e	6	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5¾	3¾	Simplxl .37t	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23¼	13⅝	Simplex Wir	14	19	23¾	23½	23¼	+⅜
3½	1⅝	Sitkin SmRf	6	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
7⅛	6	Sky City .48t	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
2⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5⅞	3¼	Solitron .06		16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
10	8	Sonder Brdc	4	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
13	8½	Soundsn .40	3	13	9¼	8¾	8⅞	+⅜
18⅞	17	SC 5.8pf 1.45		5	16¾	16½	16½	—½
16¾	15	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	15	15	15	
16	13¾	SC 4.7pf 1.19		3	14	14	14	—⅛
14¼	12⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
13⅞	13	SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
52	36⅛	Sou Roy .68	29	18	37¼	36¾	37⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3¾	Specity Rest	3	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
4⅛	2¾	Spectro .18	5	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1¾	Spelzmn Ind	4	4	2⅛	2	2	
4	2	SpencCo .32t	3	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Spenc F .08e	2	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
8½	7¼	Splentex .72	4	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
9¼	7⅝	SSP Ind .25e	4	5	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
15¾	14⅛	StdCoosaT 1	4	1	15	15	15	—¼
2	11-16	Std Dredge		12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6¾	3¼	Std Metals	7	23	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
8⅜	6¼	StdMotA .42	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
2¼	1¼	StdPac Corp	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1¼	StdPrud wt		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	13	Strange .20	17	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	—⅛
5⅝	4	Stanly Avia	59	11	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅜
2⅝	1½	Stardust Inc	11	24	2	1¾	2	+⅛
16½	10½	Statham Ins	12	35	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—¼
5⅞	3½	Stelber Ind	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
1⅝	⅞	Sterl Electr	5	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3⅛	2⅝	SterlPre .15t	5	27	3	2⅞	3	+¼
12⅝	7¾	Sterndent	6	18	9	8¾	9	+¼
18¾	14⅞	Strm Drl .25		13	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
6	4½	STP Cp .50e	83	18	5⅛	5	5	
8⅛	5½	Struth Wells	110	30	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+½
16¾	12	Sun Elec .40	8	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5¾	4¼	Sunair .15e	2	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .24	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
2½	2	Supercr .10e	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	2½	Susquhana	57	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¼	11⅞	SW Ind .60	5	2	14	14	14	+¼
4	2¾	Synalloy	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
63	42⅞	Syntex .40	26	939	46⅞	44⅞	45⅝	+⅜
2⅞	1⅜	System Eng		22	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
		T						
1⅝	⅞	Tech Sym		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
1⅞	11-16	Techcl Tape	31	11	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅞	2	Technitrol	8	6	2½	2⅜	2½	—¼
24¼	20	Tejon R .20a	16	8	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
5⅝	5⅛	TelCom .20e	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼
2¼	1⅝	Telex Cp wt		3	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
2½	1⅝	Tenna Corp		5	2	2	2	
4⅝	3¾	Tenneco wt		23	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
3½	2⅝	Tensor Cp	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22¼	16½	Teradyn Inc	14	6	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅜
15	12	TesoroPt wt		133	14	12⅝	13⅝	+⅜
12⅞	8⅝	Texasint Co	20	148	9⅛	8¾	9	+⅛
4	2⅞	Texstar	3	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	4	Thorof Mkt		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7⅝	4½	Tiffany .20	5	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
14¾	6¾	Timple .30e	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5⅝	3⅝	Titmus Opt		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
22⅜	16¼	TMCM 2.67e		14	20⅝	19¾	20	
8⅝	5⅝	Tokheim .20		17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	5½	ToppsGu .20	7	x1	7	7	7	—⅛
10⅝	6 9-16	TotalPet NA	9	44	9	8 13-16	8 13-16	—1-16
21¼	14	Total pf.70		5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
3⅞	2⅜	TwnCnt .05p	17	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
5	4	Tracor Inc	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3¼	2	Trans Lux		1	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Treadw .23t	5	11	3⅞	3¼	3¾	
8	5	TriStMtr .24	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
4¼	1⅞	Tuffco Corp		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
6⅛	4⅝	TwinFair In	4	80	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
		U						
2¼	1⅝	UIP Cp .08a	5	1	2	2	2	
15⅝	8	UnaTr 2.22e	4	64	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
7⅝	6⅝	UnA Pr .48a	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3½	2¼	Un Asb Inc	9	18	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	—1-16
1¼	1	UnBrand wt		121	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
14½	12⅞	UnCosF .45	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1¼	Unit Foods	6	45	2⅝	2½	2½	
4¼	2⅝	UnNat Corp		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
7-16	¼	UnNatCp wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
12	8¾	Un Nat pf.70		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
7⅛	5¼	UnP Dye .30		3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
10¼	7⅝	US Fill .10e	8	38	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
17½	12⅝	USLsR 1.82e	11	7	15¾	15¼	15½	+¼
3¾	2⅞	USNat Rsrc	3	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅛	9¾	US Reductn	5	65	14¼	13⅝	14	+⅛
8⅛	7	US Rub .54a	7	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
16	13⅝	Unitek Corp	11	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1½	1	Univ Contnr	31	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	4½	Univ Resrcs	45	5	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	4⅛	Univ Sav .26	3	1	5	5	5	
18	14¼	UrisBldg wt		1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3¾	2⅝	URS Corp	5	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
14⅝	10	Utahld S .60	29	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13⅛	5½	UVInd wt		41	12¼	11⅝	11¾	—⅜
		V						
7⅞	5⅝	VallesSt .71t	8	10	6½	6½	6½	
5¼	4⅝	Valley Mtal	14	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	13⅞	Valmac .60	2	121	20¼	19¼	20¼	+¾
4¼	3⅝	Valspar .24	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2½	1⅞	ValueLin D		13	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8	5½	VanDorn .30	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅛	2¼	Varo Inc	2	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	7½	Veecoins .16	6	17	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	—⅜
1⅝	1	Verit Indust	2	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	2½	Vernitron	6	51	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
1½	¾	Vertipil Inc	56	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
1⅝	1	Viewlex		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	2	Bikoa Inc		10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Vintage Ent	5	9	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅛
5	4	VLN Corp	4	14	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
38	37	VLNCp pf 3		1	36¼	36¼	36¼	—½
10⅛	8⅞	Vaplex .68	4	1	9	9	9	
3½	2⅛	Vulcan Corp	14	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
4⅝	3⅞	Vulc Inc .30	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		W						
7	5⅝	WabMag .10	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
11	7⅛	WagnrEl .48	4	62	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	—¼
6 11-16	3⅝	Wainoco Oil	11	4	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16	
2	11-16	WardFds wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3	2⅜	Wards Co	3	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	2½	WarC pfC .05		95	4¾	4¼	4¼	—⅜
24⅝	14¾	WasPstB .50	8	7	22½	22	22½	
16	13⅝	WashRl 1.20	12	5	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
5	4¼	Watsco Inc	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅞	Welman Co	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
4¼	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	4	12	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
3½	2⅜	Westats Ptl	137	47	2⅞	2¼	2¼	—⅛
15-16	½	Westby Fsh		55	⅝	9-16	⅝	
8½	6 13-16	Westn Decal	16	5	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	—1-16
12	9	Wstn Fin .10	3	27	9¼	9	9	
15-16	⅜	Wstrn Orbis		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2⅞	1⅛	WstPac I wt		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
12½	8⅜	Westran Ind	25	18	11¾	11½	11¾	—⅛
6¼	5¼	Whitaker .24	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
2⅜	2	Whitehal Cp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	15	Whiting 1.40	6	2	18	18	18	
15-16	½	Whirlakr wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	2¼	Willcx Gibb	5	10	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wmhous .24	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7¾	5⅞	WilshrO .05e	111	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
3⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	5	19	3¼	3	3	—¼
3½	1¼	Wilson Phar		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	5⅝	Winklmn .40	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	2¼	Winston Mil	4	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
57	51½	Wis P pf4.50		z120	52	51½	52	+⅛
6	4¼	Wolv Ind .32	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	6¾	Wood In .72t	6	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅞	7	Work Wr .60	4	10	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Wrather Cp	152	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
3 7-16	1 15-16	Wright Har		77	2⅛	2¼	2¼	—1-16
4¼	2	WTC Air .10		41	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
17	12½	WUI In .28e	6	20	12¾	12¼	12¾	+¾
4¼	2¾	WyleLab .20	5	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
11¼	7	Wynn Intl	4	63	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
18	9¾	WymBn .50	9	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
3½	1⅝	Wyomising	10	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Y						
18⅝	14⅛	Yates Ind	7	12	15	14¾	14¾	—⅝
		Z						
5¼	3⅛	Zero Mfg	7	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	ZimHom .24	11	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛

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z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

April 10, 1974

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	177.00	173.25	÷3.25
Zurich	171.80	173.00	+3.09
Paris (12.5 kilo)	—	—	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	58.50
Albert Heijn	72.90
Algembank	253.50
Amrobank	67.50
A'dam	220
Fokker	37.80
Heineken	208
H.V.A.	78.30
Hol'Am-Hold.	72.50
Hoogovens	77.40
K.L.M.	69.80
Philips new	32.70
Robeco	193.40
Rolinco	132
Royal Dutch	87.80
Unilever	103.30
Van Ommer.	384
Ver Mach	179

Brussels

Arbed	5,490
Brux-Lamb.	2,525
Cock-Ougree.	1,430
Electrobel	6,150
GB Enterp.	2,395
Hoboken	4,600
Pétrofina	6,340
Ph Gevaert	1,550
Soc.Générale	2,775
Solvay	2,460
Un. Minière	1,590

Frankfurt

AEG	107.40
BASF	130
Bayer	113.20
Commerzbk.	153.30
Cont.Gummi.	62
Daimler	288
Demag	132.50
DeutBank	253
DresdeBk	178.50
Gels.Aktien	84.50
Hoesch	56.70
Karstadt	324
Kaufhof	177
KHD	66.50
Lufthansa	46.60
Mannesmann	166.90
Metallgesell.	250.50
Neckermann	91
Rheinstahl	55.70
RWE new	121.70
Schering	367
Siemens	230
Thyssen	70.60
Veba	116
Volkswagen	97.10

London

Anglo-Am Cp	5.25
Anglo-Am	28.00
Barclay Bank	2.62
BeechamGr.	2.25
[illegible]	1.20
Boots	1.68
Bowater	1.59
Brit-Am Tob.	2.48
Brit.Oxyg.	0.38
Brit.Pet	5.24
BLMC	0.13½
Burmah	4.45
Cadbury Sch	0.47½
Chartered	2.16
Courtaulds	0.95
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeerD	3.18
Decca Rec.	2.28
Distillers	1.30½
Dunlop	0.41
El Mus Ind.	1.20
FreeStGed	£19⅝
GEC	1.12½
GKN	1.68
GlaxoGr	3.76
Gt. Uni St U	1.37
Guinness	1.66
Hawker-Sidd	2.50
Hudson Bay	10.25
ImpChem	2.25
Imps	0.69
Mar&Spen	1.58
MetalBox	1.84
Nichols	0.65
Plessey	0.94
RandMines	2.88
Rank Org	2.60
RoyalDutch	£17⅝
R.T.Z.	1.95
Shell	2.28
Thorn (A)	2.09
Tube Invest	2.48
Union Car.	4.54
Vickers	0.83
War L3½	25.75
West Deep.	20.50
West Drief.	30.00
West Hold.	29.75
Woolworth	1.41
West Min.	0.50½
ZCI	0.60

Milan

Bastogi	2,275
Erba	6,940
Ercole Marel	951
Fiat	1,785
Finsider	479
Generali	79,500
IFI	5,000
Italgas	970
Italsider	865.50
LaRinas	324
Montedis	1,000
Olivetti	1,871
Pirelli	1,310
SniaViscosa	2,460
Terni	150

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,800
B. Boveri	1,780
Ciba-Geigy	1,510
Cr.Suisse	2,960
Fischer	890
HofRochN.V.	115,875
Nestlé	3,625
Sandoz	2,600
Sté B. Suisse	2,960
Sulzer	3,140
U. B. Suisse	3,410

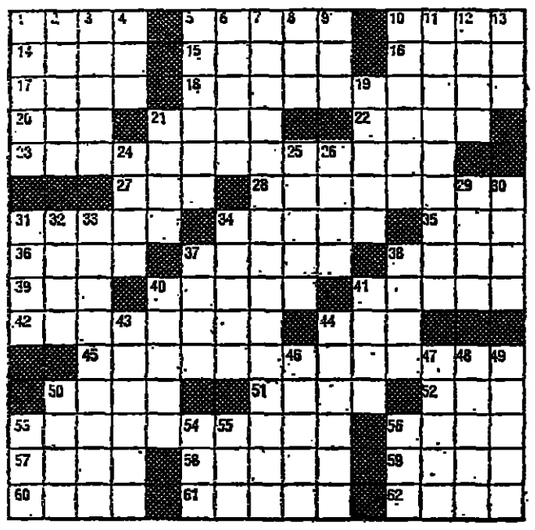
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 —— on the line
5 Dark fur
10 Meeting records
14 Aleutian island
15 Moslem prince
16 N. M. resort
17 Rich soil
18 Feudal *sovereigns*
20 Class
21 Skirt length
22 *Within: Prefix*
23 Unwelcome hint
27 Chemical suffix
28 Superimposes
31 Hindu teacher
34 Snicks and ——
35 *Tent fixture*
36 Sets in competition
37 *Imitative ones*
38 Kind of terrier
39 Superlative *suffix*
40 Give pleasure to
41 Twig broom
42 Essayist's signature
44 Shoe width
45 Place for a *fly*
50 Arrow poison
51 Sgts., e.g.
52 "... no moaning of the —— when ..."
53 Weakened
56 *Look fondly on*
57 Singer Joan
58 Rocket stage
59 Zest
60 Business-letter words
61 Up to
62 "At 10 a child, at 20 ——"

DOWN

1 Neighbor of Nev.
2 Ring-shaped island
3 Personal involvement
4 Apiary sound
5 Briny
6 Of an acid group
7 Obsession
8 Triangle part
9 *Before*
10 Having no key
11 Vanishing street *fixtures*
12 Stir
13 Donkey
19 *Derisive looks*
21 Short version of 21 Across
24 Goals
25 Town in Belgium
26 Catches on
29 Spool toy
30 Flower or pipe part
31 Not ordinary: Abbr.
32 Desire
33 Bill of ——
34 *Froth*
37 Eastern nurse
38 Wrinkle
40 Do a dress-making job
41 Haunted-house dwellers
43 Cough's relative
44 Of a cell terminal
46 Tribe led by Boadicea
47 Town near Salerno
48 Relating to birth
49 *Course*
50 "I'm —— awful rush!"
53 Where, in old Rome
54 Annamese *measure*
55 Car key: Abbr.
56 Moisture



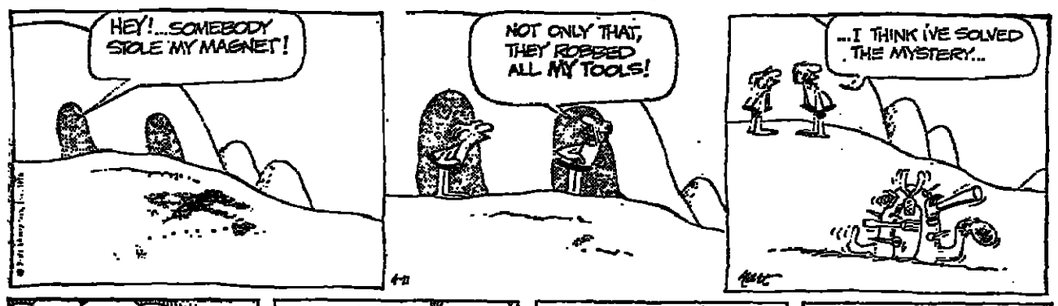
WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	8	47	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	65	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	47	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
MUNICH	19	66	Fair
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Fair
PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Rain
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	47	Cloudy
TEHRAN	5	41	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	13	55	Rain
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	17	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	21	70	Fair
WARSAW	16	61	Fair
WASHINGTON	8	47	Sunny
ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy

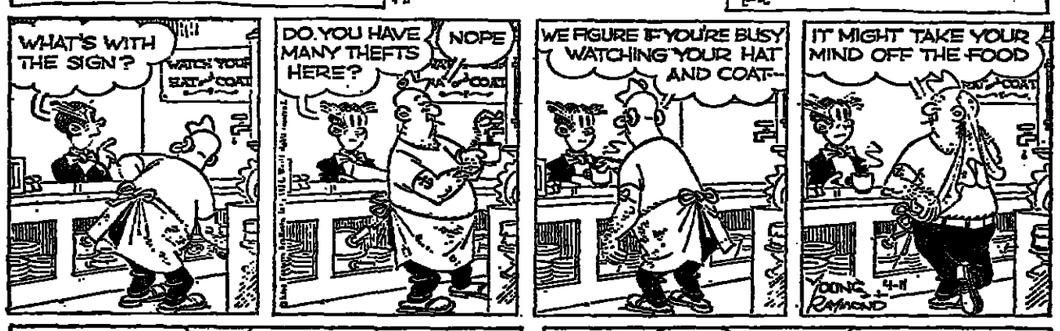
(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS

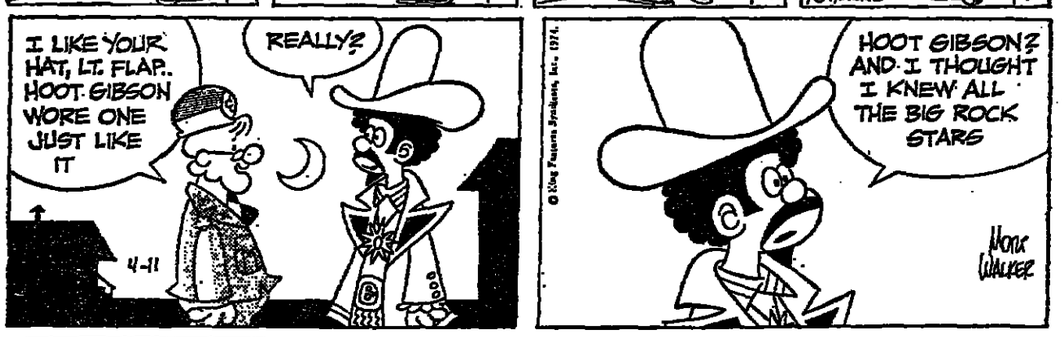
B.C.



BLONDIE

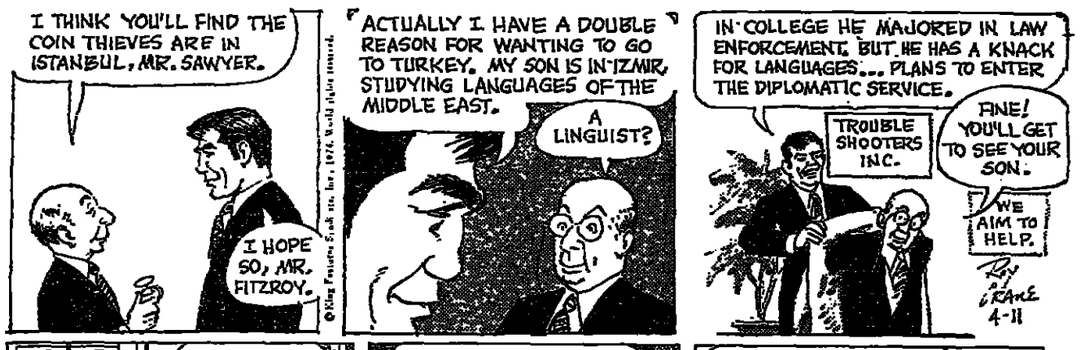


BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID

BUZ SAWYER



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND NOR LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUMON

DUSEE

TALIXY

EWSUIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOILY TOKEN SINGLE INFORM

Answer: *Pay attention—it could become silent.*—"LISTEN"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MARY GO HORSE AROUND?" "OH."

BOOKS

THE LATE HARVEY GROSBECK

By Gilbert Millstein. Doubleday. 285 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THERE are times when a second-rate nightclub comedian will turn ugly, when the sweat of his brow runs into his eyes, and he feels that his audience is not worth his ulcer. His jokes will come forth deformed by the labor that produced them, the afterbirth still clinging. He will drop all pretenses, all suggestion of sublimation, and simply attack. If he cannot seduce, why then he will ravish. This is the recurrent sour note in an otherwise successful comedy, "The Late Harvey Grosbeck," by Gilbert Millstein. *Nursing* a grudge is the inevitable expression, for Mr. Millstein ministers to his private sore spots with a grotesquely disproportionate solicitude. He will dose a rancorous gibe with a whole dictionary of preciosities, trying to dress it up as a witticism.

In most other respects, "The Late Harvey Grosbeck" strikes me as an extremely lively picture of a cantankerous man winning a losing battle with life in the 1970s. Harvey Grosbeck is a passionate anachronism, a jaundiced, Jewish, shrunken Samuel Johnson, a man who, if his analysis had truly liberated him, could cheerfully have murdered anyone who egregiously misused a word, condemned an architectural curiosity to demolition, or embraced a modish absurdity. Harvey's life is a carnage of Pyrrhic victories, a shower of Parthian shots. He is the Monday-morning quarterback of 20th-century history.

Harvey is a rewrite editor for a metropolitan newspaper that shall remain nameless. I will confine myself to remarking that, while no newspaper is beyond the reach of irony, Mr. Millstein's is more corroded than corrosive. Harvey's most inclusive complaint—for complaint is the impetus of his crabwise progress—is that he has *no metaphor* by which to live, no symbol to serve or suffer for. This reduces Harvey to a series of random lunges at life, and Mr. Millstein's novel at form. If neither of them quite succeeds, they fall short with considerable elegance. "The Late Harvey Grosbeck" offers us so many *secondary gratifications*, as the Freudian analysts used to say, that it hardly matters whether or not it fails in its primary endeavor.

The author takes an almost obscene delight in linguistically flaying anything that smacks of radical chic or garden-variety piety. The way he pounces on a fine figure of a word is almost uxorious, as if it is his and his alone. He writes of Harvey's resolve to change his ways: "If epiphany is not to be experienced overnight, neither is the alteration of old habit; the pluck and literange of reflex make their customary demands in charnel houses." Of the "intensified sexuality" on the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, he says: "The women, in costume, posture, stride, made a play of boldness, each different from the other, all very much the same. They rioted before the men, seeking confirmation from one another of what they were doing and drove all before them, all the while pushing at their hair, pulling at their skirts, chewing on bits of food bought on side streets."

Mr. Millstein has enough brio to pick you up and carry you bodily through his book. It is worth reading for the frequent set pieces, the cameos, alone. For Harvey is one of those wild-eyed men of principle who will never back away from a confrontation with the powers of darkness. Faced with the catatonic indifference of the salespeople in a famous Fifth Avenue bookstore, he summons up unsuspected reserves of strength and trimphantly carries the issue to its reduction ad absurdum. Approached by a daughter of the counterculture begging money to buy food for her baby, he takes her to a grocery, buys the food, then goes home with her and feeds the baby himself. He even tries, in his determination to leave no untidy loose ends, to accept her tender of gratitude, but the fact that her tender parts are tattooed puts him off.

Though he ransacks the "rag and bone shop of the heart," Mr. Millstein can find no better fulcrum for his plot than an implausible Mafia threat on Harvey's life. While he belabors this for its comic and/or tragic potential, one feels that his talents could be much better employed. The Mafia man is one of those "thought up" ideas that writers fall back on when nothing comes to them from their unconscious, when they have no clear notion of what they want to say or do to us. Considering the quality of his materials, though, the author acquits himself better than one might have expected.

Harvey's funeral, or fantasy of a funeral, is presided over by Baleen, the editor of his newspaper, who for once is given a Machiavellianism commensurate with his high position. Baleen decides to commemorate Harvey in terms of his own late enthusiasms, carried to the point of parody. After eulogizing Harvey in the platitudes he strove to seek out and destroy when he was alive, the editor decrees that, since Harvey was one of the last true lovers of his native city, his dirge would be a selection of songs about that metropolis, as well as a rendering of street cries common to the early half of the 19th century, interpersed "with the calls of birds to whom New York was home: the common English sparrow, the grackle and the pigeon." When his funeral has wound its stubbornly contested way through the choked streets of Lower Manhattan, so that Harvey can pay his last respects to the decaying landmarks so dear to his backward heart, he is to be laid to rest in Brooklyn, next to his hero, Boss Tweed.

But Mr. Millstein has too much surplus ingenuity to let his hero rest, here or in eternity. True to type, Harvey has the last word. As everyone knows, old rewrite editors never die—they just wear away, like a blue pencil too short to be sharpened one more time.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	O	N	E	S	U	P	■	J	U	M	P	S	O	N
O	N	E	B	A	S	E	■	I	N	A	H	O	L	E
R	A	M	B	L	E	D	■	B	A	N	D	S	A	W
U	T	E	S	■	I	N	E	P	T	■	O	F	T	■
S	E	A	■	I	M	M	O	B	I	A	L	■	■	■
■	■	■	S	N	E	E	R	S	■	U	R	A	L	■
S	C	O	T	L	A	N	D	■	M	E	K	A	D	O
P	A	T	I	E	N	T	■	O	I	L	A	T	E	S
E	V	I	C	T	S	■	M	E	X	I	C	A	N	S
D	E	S	K	■	H	E	R	E	S	Y	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	Y	O	L	E	T	I	D	E	■	C	H	A
A	D	D	■	S	O	L	E	S	■	O	R	E	S	■
B	R	A	C	E	U	P	■	I	N	S	T	O	C	K
C	A	R	Q	U	S	E	■	V	I	T	I	A	T	E
S	T	E	P	P	E	R	■	E	L	E	C	T	O	R

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Meditation helped West defeat the contract in the diagramed deal.

Three no-trump was reached after North had opened with a strong artificial bid of one club and East jumped to two diamonds. South's double was negative, indicating some high-card strength. On the next round, he decided to try for three no-trump rather than four hearts after West bid clubs and North hearts.

As the club bid marked the finesse in that suit as a winner, South could count eight sure tricks—and so could West. A diamond was led to the king, and if East had persevered with diamonds South would have had his ninth trick. But East played well by shifting to the spade jack. South covered with the queen, and West won with the king.

At this point, West plunged into meditation. He quickly saw that a diamond continuation would be an error; that a spade return would allow dummy to score the nine, and that a club play would allow South to make three club tricks rather than two. The situation seemed to call for a heart lead, but West projected the play forward five tricks—and found that South was destined to come out on top unless he misjudged the play.

So West finally decided his only hope was to take advantage of declarer's ignorance of the spade situation. East's play of the jack strongly suggested that he had the ten, so West finally got the play moving again by producing the spade eight. If South had now taken a further 15 minutes to analyze what West had been thinking about, he might have concluded that the play of the nine from dummy was indicated. But he took East's play of the spade jack at its face value as a sequence lead and played low from dummy.

The spade ace was taken, the club queen finessed successfully and hearts were cashed. Finally, South took the club ace and played a spade, expecting East to win with the ten and concede the last trick to the diamond queen. But West produced the ten, to South's discomfiture, and the contract was down one.

NORTH (D)
♠ 932
♡ AKQJ4
◇ J
♣ AQ83

WEST	EAST
♠ K1087	♠ J64
♡ 9	♡ 10873
◇ 863	◇ AK1094
♣ KJ1054	♣ 2

SOUTH
♠ AQ5
♡ 652
◇ Q752
♣ 976

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	2 ◇	Dbl.	3 ♣
3 ♡	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

هكذا من الأصل

But the 'Nightmare' Is Over

Home Run No. 715 Cost Aaron Some Sleep

By Joseph Durso

ATLANTA, April 10 (NYT).—It was the "day after"—the day after he had made baseball history—and Henry Aaron eased into the Atlanta Braves' locker room, slipped some soft music into the cassette inside his cubicle, sat down on a wooden stool, yawned and said:

"The average person can't realize what a nightmare this has been. The last 10 days of last season, all winter, spring training, right up until today. Now I'm just tired. Not let down—just tired. I'm beat. I'll play tomorrow. But not tonight."

The 40-year-old outfielder was beat because people wouldn't let him go to sleep after he had driven a fastball pitched by Al Downing of the Los Angeles Dodgers into the bullpen in left field at 9:07 Monday night.

At the time, there were no outs for Atlanta in the fourth inning, Darrell Evans was on first base and Aaron was being watched by a national television audience and a record crowd of 53,775 howling fans in Atlanta Stadium.

When a relief pitcher named Tom House made a leaping catch behind the six-foot wire fence, skyrockets lighted the overcast sky and the crowd stood and roared for the man who had just hit the 715th home run of his 21-year career, breaking the record set by Babe Ruth between 1915 and 1935.

"So, did you celebrate, Hammer?" asked Dusty Baker, the center fielder, in a locker room that suddenly seemed empty and calm "the day after."

"Till 6 o'clock this morning," Aaron said in a low voice, yawning again. "Home."

A Quiet Day

He stripped off a brown-striped shirt and olive-green slacks, down to a yellow undershirt and shorts, and reflected on the fact that his audience had not included the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn. What did he think about the commissioner's absence, after all the controversy and the "orders" that the Braves start Aaron in Cincinnati over the weekend?

"I wasn't interested," Henry replied.

"It's been quiet for me today," he said. "I haven't been out of the house. I was in the ballpark until 12:30 this morning, then went home and wanted to go to sleep about 2. But the phone kept ringing, and about 2 o'clock my mother and father and some friends came by. They stayed till 6, sort of a family celebration, and then I went to bed, got three or four hours sleep, and that was it. Once I'm up, I can't go back to sleep."

About 700 telegrams were being stacked upstairs in a stadium office by Aaron's secretary, Carla Koplin, who has been running interference for him since last summer. All 23 other ballclubs in the big leagues sent telegrams, as did Yogi Berra, Billy Williams, Ted Williams, Bill Cosby, Hank Greenberg, Joe Louis, Roy Campanella, the Atlanta Hawks basketball team and the New York Giants football team.

"I haven't talked to Carla yet today," Aaron said with compassion. "I may have to give her the rest of the year off.

"The ball and bat are on their way to New York. They're insured for about half a million dollars. Don Rice, the national advertising manager for Magnavox, is taking them back. The Magnavox people want to show them to the public for five years, then send them to the Hall of Fame. I know that as long as the ball didn't land in the stands, I had a chance to get it back."

Borrowed Equipment

The bat was a 34-ounce, 34-1/2 inch Louisville Slugger, the kind Aaron's been swinging most of his career with some minor changes—a little longer and heavier than the one he borrowed from Del Crandall 15 years ago. When he took the big swing Monday night, he was wearing a pair of baseball shoes left behind by Joe Pepitone when the former gay blade of the New York Yankees quit the Braves and headed for Japan.

Much of Aaron's personal gear was consigned to the Magnavox Corporation, which signed him last winter to a five-year contract for $1 million. After the ball landed short of the seats Monday night, it was returned to Henry—and Magnavox was spared the necessity of paying a huge ransom for it in a market where the bidding had reached $25,000.

"I never had a dream of how it might happen," Aaron said. "I was just happy it happened—especially here, and on TV with my family in the ballpark."

Also in the ballpark at the time were the white governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter, and the black mayor of Atlanta, Maynard Jackson. They had stood next to each other on the field before the game, symbolizing to some observers the fact that Aaron had become a hero to both races after some sniping at a black ballplayer overtaking a legendary white man's home-run record.

After No. 715 cleared the fence, the game was interrupted for 11 minutes while Aaron stood besieged on the grass. Later, between innings, he received a phone call from President Nixon, inviting him to the White House. Still later, the Dodgers made the last of their six errors—under the pressure of history—and the Braves won the game, 7-4.

"I never was afraid of any injury during the off-season that might keep from going to the record," Aaron said. Then he phrased it in one of the little stoical expressions that he favors: "Whatever will be, will be."

Later, Henry took a few swings in batting practice and then bundled himself into a windbreaker on the bench while the Dodgers recovered their poise and trounced the Braves, 9-2. The leading home-run hitter in baseball just sat and watched, surrounded by 10,648 customers and 43,127 empty seats.

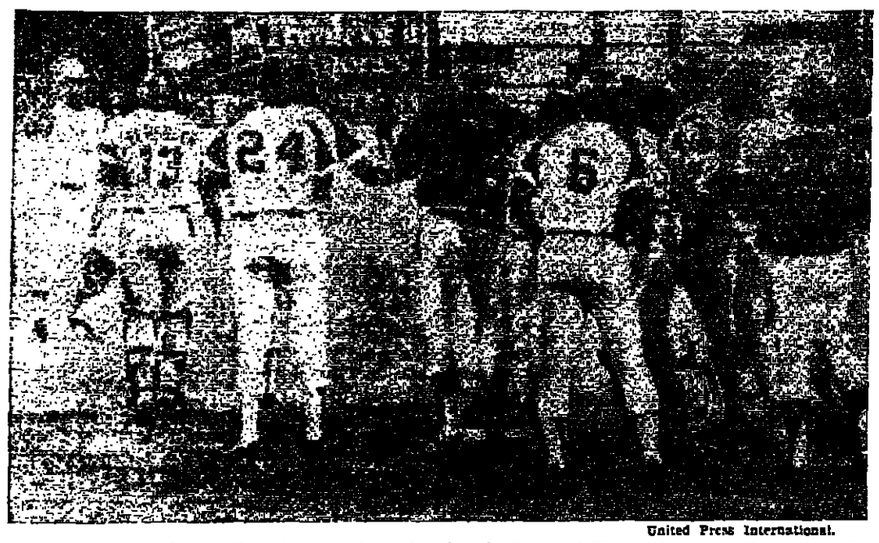
A TV Turned Off

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—While a National League baseball sailed into the Atlanta Braves bullpen Monday night, Mrs. Babe Ruth the widow of the "Sultan of Swat" sat in her apartment with the television set turned off.

She was tired from a long day of shopping with her daughter, too tired to watch Henry Aaron's hit No. 715 and break her husband's long-standing home-run record.

"The newspapers let me know as soon as it happened," she said by telephone in a cheerful, but slightly weary voice.

"The Babe loved baseball so very much, I know he was pulling for Hank Aaron to break his record. I sent Henry a wire that covers everything. I'm just wishing him very good luck."



United Press International.

WAITING AT HOME—The teammates of Atlanta Braves' Henry Aaron gather around home plate to offer congratulations after slugger hit record-breaking 715th homer.

The Home Run Era Still in Vogue

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Hank Aaron broke Babe Ruth's career home run record in the Year 54 of the Home Run Era.

It's an era that was conceived in 1920, born in 1921, and fully matured by 1930; and it has been thriving ever since as the basic way to play major league baseball.

It was brought about deliberately by baseball authorities, in response to a complex set of forces that included a gambling scandal, economic and real estate considerations, changed technology, a fatal accident, and the fortuitous presence of Ruth, whose exceptional talent triggered recognition of what baseball's new path should be.

As developed in the 19th century and fully commercialized in the early years of the 20th, baseball was a game in which home runs were rare. To circle the bases, the batter had to hit the ball so far, or so sharply between the fielders, that it took them at least 16 to 20 seconds to retrieve it and throw it home. In the earliest years, on fields that had no fences at all, this could happen more frequently than later, when all major league games were played in completely enclosed grounds.

So in 1906, for instance, major league teams played a total of 1,232 games and hit 249 home runs. The Chicago White Sox won the American League pennant, and the World Series, and hit a grand total of seven home runs all year.

But by the end of the 1919 season, baseball was in serious trouble. Rumors were widespread that gamblers had fixed the 1919 World Series, bribing the Chicago White Sox to lose to Cincinnati. In a post-war boom, other entertainments, especially the movies, were competing for attention. Total attendance for both leagues in 1919 was about 6.5 million, an average of 400,000 per team.

Beaning Kills Chapman

In 1920, the gambling scandal was confirmed, and on Aug. 30 the tragic accident occurred. Ray Chapman, Cleveland shortstop, was struck in the head by a pitch thrown by Carl Mays of the Yankees, at the Polo Grounds, and Chapman suffered a double skull fracture. He died in the hospital the next morning.

But even before these two overt events, the scandal and the death, the wave of the future was beginning. Ruth was its catalyst, his extraordinary ability to hit towering drives preceding the new technology. It was probably true, as manufacturers later claimed, that the use of Australian wool, not available during wartime, made the 1920 baseball livelier than its predecessors.

So even during the 1920 season, the revolution was percolating. Ruth, one of the greatest pitchers of his day, simply could not be wasted resting between starts. In 1919, for the Boston Red Sox, he had hit 29 home runs, breaking a record that had been set in the 1880s. Traded to the Yankees, he hit the incredible total of 51 in 1920—and Yankee attendance doubled, to 1.3 million, three times the 1919 average.

Faced with the need to counteract the Black Sox scandal, frightened by the Chapman accident (which might happen again at any time), and dazzled by the public reaction to Ruth's homers, baseball authorities took three steps before the 1921 season began. They had the baseball wound tighter and made more resilient to promote distance hitting; they outlawed all tampering with the ball by the pitcher—applying moisture or other substance, scratching the cover, discoloring it—to eliminate "trick" deliveries, with less predictable trajectories; and they insisted that umpires keep a fresh white baseball in play at all times, and especially if the hitter asked for one, to improve visibility.

The last two steps were intended, at least partly, to increase the batter's safety—but, of course, better vision for safety also meant better vision for hitting the ball. And the desired effect was immediate. In 1919, the two leagues had a combined batting average of .263; in 1921 it was .291.

But the increase in home runs wasn't quite as immediate, because the players of the day had all grown up indoctrinated in the old style—a level, controlled swing designed for singles.

Under the new conditions, however—as Ruth was showing—a man could consistently clear fences. Ruth was so good he could do it anyhow; and Rogers Hornsby, regarded as the best of right-handed hitters, produced 42 home runs in 1922 (while batting .401).

The next generation learned the lesson. When Ruth hit 60 homers in 1927, and his teammate, Lou Gehrig, 49, they accounted for nearly 12 percent of the 922 home runs hit that season. By 1940, with no individual player hitting more than 43 (Johnny Mize), the two leagues were hitting 1,571 homers. And by 1950 the total was beyond 2,000. More players hit homers because more tried more often. They struck out more, too.

By then, also, the real estate factor had done its work.

To sell tickets, you must enclose your playing field with a fence. But when only a few thousands attend, permanent seats are needed only behind home plate and along the base lines. America's early ball parks had outfield fences near the external boundary of the property, with much outfield playing area inside.

As baseball began prospering in the 20th century, and as population grew, bleacher seats behind the outfield fence became desirable—and the playing boundary moved closer to home plate.

In 1916, in the "dead-ball" era when Ruth was still a pitcher, less than 2 percent of all hits were home runs. In 1921, when Ruth hit 59, the proportion was still less than 4 percent. In 1961, baseball's peak home-run year when Roger Maris hit 61, one of every nine hits—11 percent—was a home run. Last year, in a baseball world containing larger, symmetrical parks because of new economic and real estate needs of the 1960s, the proportion was down to 8.3 percent.

The difference is more a matter of style and intent, in response to the surrounding circumstances, than of inherent abilities of different generations. Baseball today is the home-run game. It didn't start out that way, but it did flourish that way, and it's unlikely ever to change again.

Brewers' Money Belts Grand Slam With 2 Out in 9th

CLEVELAND, April 10 (UPI).—Don Money belted a grand-slam homer with two out in the ninth inning to give the Milwaukee Brewers a 6-4 victory today over Cleveland. It was the Indians' fourth straight loss.

The Brewers, who were held to two runs over the first eight inning by 37-year-old Jim Perry, rallied with one out in the ninth. Darrell Porter walked and Bob Coluccio singled. Cecil Upshaw replaced Perry and struck out Pedro Garcia. Pinch-hitter Bob Sheldon walked and Money belted a 1-2 pitch into the stands.

Twins 6, White Sox 5

At Bloomington, Minn., five walks, Jerry Terrell's double and Tony Oliva's sacrifice fly gave the Twins a four-run seventh inning and a 6-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Mets 3, Cards 2

At New York, Jerry Grote drove in two runs with a homer and a single as the Mets defeated St. Louis, 3-2.

Announces Padres Play Is 'Stupid'

Hamburger King Sizzles His Baseball Team

From Wire Dispatches

SAN DIEGO, April 10.—The Padres' fourth straight loss was more than San Diego's new owner could take last night. As his team was losing to the Houston Astros, 9-5, Ray Kroc criticized his team over the ballpark's public address system.

Kroc shouted into the microphone, "I've never seen such stupid baseball in my life." At the time, the Padres were falling victim to the pitching of Houston's Larry Dierker and the hitting of Cesar Cedeno.

Kroc, 72-year-old board chairman of the McDonald's hamburger chain who purchased the Padres last winter for $12 million, made the announcement to a crowd of 39,083 who attended San Diego's home opener.

After the game was over, the visiting Astros jumped to the defense of the shocked Padres. Houston manager Preston Gomez said:

"It's no good. Somebody should talk to him. Maybe the commissioner should take action. I've never in all my years heard an owner say anything like that."

Doug Rader, the Houston third baseman, said, "It's a shame."

Pitcher Claude Osteen said, "I couldn't believe it. He'll have to learn you can't buy success in this game. At least, it's never been done before."

Second baseman Tommy Helms called Kroc's action unprofessional. "I've never heard anything like that since I've been playing," he said.

The Padres, too, were obviously upset, and team spokesman Willie McCovey said Kroc's words "will ruin in the players' ears for some time."

After the game last night, the Padres' fourth straight loss, San Diego manager John McNamara closed the clubhouse for a brief talk with his players. They dressed and left the park earlier than usual.

Denis Menke, the Astros' player representative, said he would telephone Marvin Miller, head of the Major League Players' Association, to protest what Kroc had done.

"He ruined a big night in this city, for our team as well as his," Menke said. "He isn't dealing with hamburger people, he's dealing with professional athletes."

"He thinks he's in a sales convention, dealing with a bunch of short order cooks," Rader said.

A resident of Chicago and Florida, Kroc is currently staying on a yacht in San Diego while the Padres play.

Reds 6, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Joe Morgan singled home Cesar Geronimo from third base with two out in the sixth inning as Cincinnati scored a 6-3 victory over the Giants. The defeat was the first of the season for the Giants.

Cubs 2, Phils 0

At Chicago, right-hander Bill Bonham shut out Philadelphia on four hits, pitching the Chicago Cubs to a 2-0 victory in their home opener. The Cubs got both runs in the first inning with the help of three walks, two Phillies' errors and Rick Monday's double.

Yanks 3, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Lou Piniella singled home two runs in the first inning yesterday to help the New York Yankees defeat their former manager, Ralph Houk, and his Detroit Tigers, 3-0.

Houk resigned as New York's manager after last season.

It was the Yanks' fourth consecutive victory, the first season since 1945 they have won the opening four games.

Twins 3, White Sox 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew singled twice, stole two bases and scored two runs to lead the Twins Past the Chicago White Sox, 3-1. Minnesota's Larry Hisle hit his first home run of the season to lead off the sixth.

A's 6, Royals 4

At Kansas City, Joe Rudi greeted Royals' reliever Lindy McDaniel with a two-run, two-out double in the ninth inning, giving Oakland a 6-4 victory.

Rangers 10, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Jeff Burroughs hit a grand slam homer as Texas routed Nolan Ryan with nine runs in the second inning en route to a 10-2 victory over the Angels. Jim Bibby took advantage of the big inning to breeze to his first victory afer losing on opening day.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	2	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	1/2
New York	1	1	.500	1
Montreal	0	0	.000	1
Philadelphia	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	4	1	.800	—
Los Angeles	4	1	.800	—
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	1
Atlanta	2	3	.400	2
Houston	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	0	4	.000	3 1/2

(Tuesday's game not included)

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis at New York, rain
Montreal at Pittsburgh, snow.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
Los Angeles 9, Atlanta 2.
Houston 9, San Diego 5.
Cincinnati 6, San Francisco 3.

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Cincinnati at San Francisco.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, night.
Houston at San Diego, night.
New York 2, St. Louis 2.
Montreal at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	4	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	2	2	.500	1 1/2
Boston	1	1	.500	1 1/2
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1 1/2
Detroit	2	3	.400	2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	3 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	3	1	.750	—
California	2	1	.667	1/2
Minnesota	2	1	.667	1/2
Texas	2	2	.500	1
Kansas City	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	2 1/2

(Tuesday's games not included)

Tuesday's Results

Texas 10, California 2.
Oakland 6, Kansas City 4.
Minnesota 3, Chicago 1.
New York 3, Detroit 0.
Milwaukee at Cleveland, snow.
Baltimore at Boston, snow.

Wednesday's Games

Baltimore at Boston.
Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 4.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 5.
Texas at California, night.
(Only games scheduled)

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	200	000	100	3	8	1
Detroit	000	000	000	0	8	2

Kline, Beene (8), Lyle (9) and Munson; Lolich (10-2) and Freehan. W—Kline (1-0).

Chicago	001	000	000	1	8	2
Minnesota	101	001	00x	3	8	2

Wood (0-2) and Herrmann; Blyleven, Burgmeier (9), Campbell (9) and Hundley. W—Blyleven (1-0). HR—Hisle.

Texas	000	000	100	10	9	1
California	000	100	100	2	5	0

Bibby (1-1) and Billings; Ryan, Lockwood (2), May (4), Figueroa (8) and Rodriguez. L—Ryan (1-1). HR—Burroughs (2d), Stanton (2d).

Oakland	010	201	002	6	13	1
Kansas City	002	011	000	4	12	1

Hunter, Knowles (7) and Fosse; Splittorff, Garber (7), McDaniel (9) and Healy. W—Knowles (1-0). L—Garber (0-1). HR—Sando (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000	000	00x	0	4	4
Chicago	200	000	00x	2	7	1

Schueler (0-1) and Boone; Bonham (1-0) and Mitterwald.

Los Angeles	302	000	130	9	11	0
Atlanta	000	100	001	2	7	1

Sutton, Marshall (8) and Ferguson; Morton, Easterly (7), Priddle (8) and Oates. W—Sutton (2-0). L—Morton (0-1). HR—Johnson (1st).

Cincinnati	201	001	002	6	15	0
San Francisco	210	000	000	3	10	1

Billingham, Borbon (7) and Bench; Bradley, Williams (7), Sosa (8) and Rader. W—Billingham (1-0). L—Bradley (1-1). HR—Ferez (3d).

Houston	300	010	020	9	15	0
San Diego	011	000	030	5	8	2

Dierker, Scherman (8) and Edwards, Arlin; Garcia (2), Troedson (2), McIntosh (5), McAndrew (5), Corkins (8), Round (8) and Kendall. W—Dierker (1-0). L—Arlin (0-1).

United Press International.

THE BIG LEAP—Milwaukee second baseman Robin Young forces runner at second and throws to first to try for a double play. Teammate George Scott also leaves the ground.

Celtics Defeat Braves To Lead Playoff, 3-2

BOSTON, April 10 (NYT).—There was nothing artistic about the Boston Celtics' rough-and-tumble 100-97 victory over the Buffalo Braves in their National Basketball Association playoff game last night.

But after his team gained a 3-2 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, coach Tommy Heinsohn said, "A win is a win and when you win 'em like that, it means the club is hustlin'. Actually, it's a heluva win. Nothin' went our way, from the officiating to the shooting, and it was great coming back."

This series, which the Celtics were expected to win in four of five games, has turned into a "home" series, with each team winning the games on its own court. Now the Celtics and Braves go to Buffalo for game No. 6 Friday night and then back to the Boston Garden for No. 7 if necessary.

Last night, it was just a wild affair here in which both teams failed to capitalize upon many of their opportunities.

But down the stretch the experience of John Havlicek, Jo Jo White and Dave Cowens provided the victory. With the game tied at 95-all and 1 1/2 minutes remaining, White hit on a jumper. Then Havlicek made one of two foul shots for a 98-95 lead with six seconds to go.

Bulls Lead, 3-2

At Chicago, the Bulls, leading by as many as 25 points in a hot-shooting first half, stood off a rally by Detroit in the closing minutes for a 98-94 victory and a 3-2 lead in their playoff.

The Bulls, who hit 59.5 percent of their field-goal tries in the first half for a 57-40 lead, began to lose their margin when the Pistons outscored them 23-18 in the third period. In the fourth period, the Pistons cut the lead to five with only three minutes left.

Dave Bing brought the Pistons to within two, 96-94, with 51 seconds to play before Norm Van Lier scored 30 seconds left to give the Bulls their final margin.

NBA Playoffs

Tuesday's Games

Boston 100, Buffalo 97 (Havlicek 25, White; Smith 25, McMillian 18). (Boston leads best-of-seven series, 3-2).

Chicago 98, Detroit 94 (Love 32, Sloan 20; Lanier 23, Bing 22). (Chicago leads, 3-2).

NHL Flyers Win Playoff Opener

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (UPI).—Rookie Orest Kindrachuk, scored twice as the Philadelphia Flyers defeated the Atlanta Flames, 4-1, last night in the opening game of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs.

Philadelphia, the West champions, took a 2-0 lead within 34 minutes on a short-handed goal by Gary Dornhoefer and a power-play goal by defenseman Tom Bladon.

This was the first Stanley Cup appearance ever for the Flames.

Russians Are Upset By Czechs

Suffer 1st Loss In Title Hockey

From Wire Dispatches

HELSINKI, April 10. — The Czechoslovak ice hockey team handed defending champion Russia one of its worst defeats ever, scoring a 7-2 victory today in the round-robin tournament.

The victory kept Czechoslovakia undefeated in four games, while the Soviet Union suffered its first defeat.

The Czechs, who led by two goals in the first period by Vaclav Nedomansky, ripped through the Russian defense. The Russians, looking for their 11th title in 12 years, never launched an effective attack until the third period, and even then, one goal was scored on a rare Czechoslovak defensive error.

The Russians had not lost by a five-goal margin in world championship play since 1961, when the Canadian team beat them, 6-1, in Lausanne.

The Czech forward line showed perfect timing. Vladimir Martinec, Richard Farda and Bohuslav Stastny passed perfect passes throughout the game, completely confusing the Russian defense, and the crowd of 8,348 cheered with every score.

The Russians, heavily favored before the tournament, have not shown the great dominance expected, while the Czechs, who for the past year have not played well because of injuries, have played far better than expected.

The Czech defense, led by goalie Jiri Holecek, has allowed just four goals in four games while the offense has scored 26 times.

Tie for Munich Helps Its Chance To Reach Final

BUDAPEST, April 10 (UPI).—Ujpest Dozsa and Bayern Munich played to a 1-1 tie today in their first leg semi-final game of the European Cup soccer championship, thus increasing Bayern's chances of reaching the final.

Goal scorers were Torstensson for Bayern in the 64th minute and Fazekas for Ujpest in the 81st minute.

The second game will be played on April 24 in Munich. Udo Lattek, Bayern's coach, said: "We are pleased with the draw. That's what we were aiming at."

In the other semifinal, at Glasgow, Atletico Madrid and Celtic played to a 0-0 tie in their first-leg game.

WHA Playoffs

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 8, New England 6 (Gordon, Hardy, Palement, Liddington 2, Popell, Watson, Sicinski; Byers, Blackburn, Cunniff, French, Sheehy 2). (New England leads, 3-1).

Toronto 4, Cleveland 3 (Martin 3, Carleton; Ward, Edur, Rea). (Toronto leads series, 2-0).

NHL Playoff

Tuesday's Game

Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 1 (Dornhoefer, Bladon, Kindrachuk 2; Murray). (Philadelphia leads, 1-0).

Art Buchwald

A Changing Life-Style

WASHINGTON.—A White House spokesman said last week that President Nixon's decision to pay almost a half-million dollars in back taxes has "almost totally wiped out" Mr. Nixon financially.

If this is true the President may have to make some dramatic changes in his life-style. These are the kind of stories we may be reading about Mr. Nixon in the next three years:

Buchwald

WASHINGTON.— President Nixon gave a state dinner last night for Queen Elizabeth II at a McDonald's hamburger stand in Chevy Chase, Md. The President explained to the queen and Prince Philip that the White House was being redecorated and McDonalds was the only place he could rent on such short notice.

Entertainment for the evening was provided by Henry Mancini, Burt Bacharach, Peggy Lee, Glen Campbell and Johnny Cash records on a juke box which was loaned to the President for the evening.

Each guest was served one "big mac" and a bag of French fried potatoes. After dinner the President toasted the queen in Welch's grape juice, and presented her with a yo-yo which was given to him by the Grand Old Opry in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Nixon said she was looking forward to the dinner the British ambassador was giving the royal family on the following evening at the British Embassy as she was still hungry.

* * *

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif.—President Nixon arrived here today on a Greyhound bus from Washington for the weekend. The trip took five days and the President looked a little tired as he got off at the bus station in Laguna Beach. A press spokesman angrily denied that Mr. Nixon tried to get his daughters Tricia and Julie on the bus for half fare.

The spokesman said:

"The President had been advised by his lawyers that if he traveled by bus he was entitled to a family plan discount. When he was informed that this did not apply on weekends, he asked a joint congressional committee on bus travel to look into the matter. Mr. Nixon said if he was wrong he would pay Tricia's and Julie's full fare."

* * *

WASHINGTON.—The White House announced today that President Nixon would be going to Moscow next month for a summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. The President will be traveling on a charter flight with 175 barbers and their wives from Miami. The trip will cost $325, which includes hotel accommodations in the Soviet Union as well as Continental breakfast. Because the package insists on double accommodations, the President will share a room with Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Nixon has been personally assured by Mr. Brezhnev that all gratuities as well as transportation to and from the airport are included in the price of the package.

* * *

WASHINGTON.—Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, announced the Nixons would hold a garage sale at the White House next Sunday. Besides presidential papers and old tapes, the Nixons were offering other items of interest, including a cloth coat, a 16-mm print of "Patton," an autographed football of the Miami Dolphins, three copies of "Six Crises" and several costumes left over from Tricia's masked ball.

The press secretary said that all items would be sold for cash, and all sales were final. Mr. Ziegler urged every American to attend this unique event, which he said may never be held by an American president again. There will be a $1 parking charge on the Mall.

More British Vacationers

LONDON, April 10 (UPI).—More Britons are taking vacations—most of them within Britain, the British Tourist Authority said yesterday. They took a record number of 48,750,000 trips of four nights or more away from home last year, a rise of 2,750,000 from the previous year, BTA said. The number going abroad last year was 8,250,000, a fall of 250,000.

The 'putting hubby through' diploma is a quaint relic today, but the practice it honored endures with variations in graduate and professional schools.

Supporting a Spouse Through College

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT).—It was called the "putting hubby through" diploma, and it was once awarded by universities as token thanks to wives of students.

The mock sheepskin is a quaint relic today, but the practice it honored—supporting a spouse while he became somebody—endures with variations in graduate and professional schools.

But with the drive for equality propelling women into the upper reaches of academe, the decision to support a student husband is being weighed on a new scale. After all, the reasoning goes, if John can study medicine, why can't Jane; if he aspires to a professorship, why not she?

And in the face of dual ambitions, the question of who pays for whom and how has taken on new complexities.

No statistics have yet surfaced, but impressions collected from New York to California indicate that, for all its impact, women's liberation has yet to turn the tide. In short, the wife working to aid her husband is still the norm.

Man's Rank

"This society still views it as more important for the husband to get an advanced degree, so important that wives are still willing to work toward that end. The man still comes first," said Irwin W. Sizer, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate school.

The man may indeed rank first, but for a growing band of couples it's only temporary. Many have devised formulas for the pursuit of two degrees; going through simultaneously, alternating, combining part-time employment and study, postponing children.

Whatever the blueprint, the constantly soaring tuition and cost of living—which can now total $6,000 to $8,000 a year—create a burden that is usually countered with a patchwork of resources.

The Alexander Romanovs, for example, have at various times financed his master's degree courses at the Manhattan School of Music and her doctoral work in French at Columbia University with an incentive award, federal, state and university loans and a gift of two months' rent from Mr. Romanov's father.

"Even so, we've sometimes taken out emergency loans from Columbia to pay the rent," Mrs. Romanov said, noting with relief that her husband now holds a fulltime teaching position while continuing his own studies.

While students struggle to make academic ends meet, universities find that drastic cutbacks in federal government and foundation aid have left them with fewer dollars for fellowships. As a result, financial officers are retooling the criteria on which they distribute aid, putting more emphasis on need and less on merit.

"Right now none of us really knows how to assess need; it's an Alice-in-Wonderland situation," said Dean Peter McKinney of Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

How do young women feel about that clarion call in a time when they are redefining their own roles?

Their attitudes seem to be a delicate balance between hard-nosed realism and cooperation.

"Everyone agrees that this is a joint decision that the husband will attend school, no matter what the sacrifice: postponement of children, no car, little furniture," said Carol Foglesong, president of the Dames Club, a 600-member organization of graduate students' wives and married graduate students at the University of Chicago.

"Many people feel, 'I'm going to put him through now, but he will put me through later,' " she said.

Although she has a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College and a master's from Wesleyan University, Katharine Jones does not resent being a secretary at MIT, a job that became crucial when her husband's Danforth Foundation grant for work in English history at Harvard expired.

Bored at First

"When I first started almost three years ago, I was bored and felt I wasn't using my degrees, but I'm not planning a career, so I really don't mind," she said.

"No, I'm really not using my education," said Kari Nirmel of her position as a book processor at NYU's Elmer Bobst Library. "But I feel that because my husband is under a great deal of stress, it would be very difficult if I had a stressful job."

Mrs. Nirmel's husband, Chitta, decided after getting his PhD in engineering that he would be happier in law and is in his second year at the NYU School of Law.

And then there's Ann Pearson, whose husband is in the graduate tax program at NYU School of Law. "I've never paid any of my husband's tuition, nor he mine," she said. "We both borrowed money for our educations and both paid off our own loans. That way I can never say when I'm 35, 'I put you through law school.' His education belongs to him, and mine to me."

PEOPLE: *The Duchess of Windsor Arrives in New York*

Accompanied by two of her pug dogs, her attorney and a secretary, the Duchess of Windsor arrived in New York Tuesday aboard the Italian liner Raffaello. Commenting on life since the death of the duke two years ago, the duchess said, "I don't go out as much and I'm much lonelier." The former American socialite said that the British monarchy has changed since 1936 when the then King Edward VII had to abdicate to marry her. "They made a fuss then, but I don't think they would make a fuss now," she said, adding that she gets along well with the British royal family. The duchess, who said that she did not intend to write an autobiography ("That would be the most dreadful thing to do"), will be staying at New York's Waldorf Astoria for about a month.

AP.

Duchess of Windsor

. . . arriving in New York.

* * *

AN EXPLANATION: Julie Nixon Eisenhower says President Nixon could have contested portions of his back tax bill but did not in order to encourage Americans to support the tax collection system. Speaking in Memphis, Mrs. Eisenhower said: "Frankly, my father's entire position on the tax matter has been one of trying to encourage people to support the Internal Revenue [Service] system."

* * *

Russian research chemist Pavel Litvinov, 34, who spent four years in exile in Siberia, has arrived in New York and says that he was happy to be in the "land of the immigrants." Litvinov spent four months in prison and four years working in a Siberian mine from 1968 to 1972. "The fact that my name was known in the West saved me from more severe punishment," he said. He and his family were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last month.

* * *

SUED: Doris Duke, in New York and in Trenton, N.J. In New York, a private investigation agency says that the tobacco heiress owes almost $32,000 for an investigation of a $10,000 burglary at her New Jersey estate. In Trenton, the Animal Medical Center of New York City is suing for $1.775 million, charging that "armed members of the Duke police department" halted research projects at Duke Farms in Hillborough Township, N.J. Also named in the suit are Elroy C. Leoppard, described as Miss Duke's "security adviser," and Laon Amar, a friend of the heiress, who is also executive vice-president of her private Southeast Asia Artistic and Cultural Foundation. The research projects were being conducted on Miss Duke's property under a lease containing a 30-day cancellation clause. The complaint says that Miss Duke gave the center notice on Feb. 1 that the lease was to be terminated on March 4. Four days later, the complaint charges, Leoppard, Amar and the "armed Duke police" forcibly took possession of the property and "confiscated animals, records and laboratory facilities." The center says it will have to "expend years of additional work to restore the research projects to their former status." The center had been working on the Duke property since 1968.

* * *

The "Sonny and Cher" program, one of the top-rated CBS shows, has been canceled for the fall season. Fred Silverman, programming chief of CBS, announced the news Friday but declined to say if the recent breakup of the couple's marriage had had any influence on the CBS decision. Sonny Bono, 39, and Cher, 27, were married in October, 1964, and split up last February.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

TURN TO PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS